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# **Latin America Report**

**No. 2175**



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11 August 1980

**LATIN AMERICA REPORT**

No. 2175

**CONTENTS****ARGENTINA**

Devaluations, Disagreements Could Cloud Economic Picture (LA PRENSA, 19 Jun 80).....	1
Monetary Expansion Up Eight Percent in June (LA NACION, 6 Jul 80).....	3
Deficit at End of May Put at Over 2 Trillion Pesos (LA PRENSA, 4 Jul 80).....	6
Preventive Measures Drafted in Wake of Banking Crisis (LA PRENSA, 28 Jun 80).....	8
Textile Industry Calls for Halt in Imports (LA PRENSA, 3 Jul 80).....	11
Exchange Rate Policy Faulted in Meat Gold Storage Crisis (LA PRENSA, 5 Jul 80).....	13

**BRAZIL**

Leading Dailies View Reagan Candidacy, Election Prospects (Various sources, various dates).....	15
Reagan Presidency Prospects Secret Ingredient in American System What to Expect From Candidates	
HELIBRAS May Produce Military Helicopter; EMBRAER Sales (Various sources, various dates).....	21
Military Helicopter Production Asked Military Getting Good Helicopters State Share in Company Declines	

Military Aircraft Production Plans  
EMBRAER Sells 51 Brasiliias  
Aircraft Sold to France

COSTA RICA

- Former PVP Leader Scores Party Leadership  
(Enrique Tovar; LA NACION, 4 Jul 80)..... 27
- Commentator Discusses Activities of Communist Regimes  
(Miguel Alfaro D.; LA NACION, 10 Jul 80)..... 30
- Business Organization Condemns Illegal Strikes  
(LA NACION, 13 Jul 80)..... 33

CUBA

- Soviet Chemical Warfare Laboratory Assistance Acknowledged  
(Persida Chibas Ponce; VERDE OLIVO, 22 Jun 80)..... 35
- Army Colonel Sees Cold War Resurrection as U.S. Taunt  
(Tomas Diez Acosta; VERDE OLIVO, 29 Jun 80)..... 36
- Artillery Academy Cadets To Compete in USSR Army Sports Event  
(JUVENTUD REBELDE, 7 Jul 80)..... 43
- Eastern Army Air Defense Unit Trains in Field  
(Jorge Luis Blanco; VERDE OLIVO, 29 Jun 80)..... 45
- Briefs
- |                                |    |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Blas Roca's Health             | 48 |
| Vilma Espin in GDR             | 48 |
| Angola Celebrates Anniversary  | 48 |
| Almeida Visits Jamaican School | 49 |
| Retail Managers' Violations    | 49 |

EL SALVADOR

- Editorial Calls for Action To Solve 'Serious Problems'  
(Editorial; Radio Panamericana, 18 Jul 80)..... 50
- Salvadoran Communist Says Violent Change Coming  
(Radio America, 25 Jul 80)..... 52
- Ministry Asks People To Cooperate With Military  
(LA PRENSA GRAFICA, 21 Jul 80)..... 53

## GUATEMALA

Violence, Political Attacks on Country Scored (Alvaro Contreras Velez; PRENSA LIBRE, 10 Jul 80).....	54
Columnist Stresses Need for Campaign To Recover Belize (Antonio Najera Saravia; PRENSA LIBRE, 7 Jul 80).....	56
Government Condemns Attack on Newsmen (EL IMPARCIAL, 10 Jul 80).....	59
Future Diplomats Should Undergo Thorough Investigation (PRENSA LIBRE, 9 Jul 80).....	60

## HONDURAS

Nicaraguan Ambassador Protests Terrorist Attacks (Sandinista Television Network, 24 Jul 80).....	62
Attacks Against Nicaraguan Representations 'Detestable' (Tegucigalpa Domestic Service, 24 Jul 80).....	63
Student on Honduran Radio's Anti-Nicaraguan Broadcasts (Mario Rivera Interview; Radio Sandino, 24 Jul 80)....	65
<b>Briefs</b>	
Use of Sea Resources	67

## NICARAGUA

COSEP's Demands for Elections and Ramirez' Response (Radio Sandino, 22 Jul 80).....	68
Ramirez Responds to COSEP View COSEP Demands Specific Date	
Commentary Deplores COSEP Election Call (Vicente Baca Lagos; Radio Sandino, 24 Jul 80).....	70
Robelo Says Parties Want Elections (ACAN, 17 Jul 80).....	72
Castro Visits Towns in South, Hailed by People (Havana International Service, 25 Jul 80).....	73
19 July Ceremony Marking Anniversary (Editorial Report).....	75

<b>First Anniversary Celebration</b> (Various sources, 18 Jul 80).....	80
Nunez, Ruiz View Anniversary Soviet Ambassador on Celebration Commentator Acclaims Success of Celebration, by Wilfredo Lopez Valladares	
<b>Television Station Reports on Nicaraguan Celebrations</b> (Mario Velasquez; Televisora Nacional, 21 Jul 80).....	86
Borge Explains Motives Behind 19 July Celebration (Tomas Borge; Havana International Service, 18 Jul 80).....	90
Commentary on Counterrevolutionary 'Plotting' (k 'edo Lopez Balladares; Radio Sandino, 26 Jul 80).....	91
Henry Ruiz Discusses Junta Members' Resignations (Radio Sandino, 22 Jul 80).....	93
Robelo Says Nicaragua Following Cuba's Path (Reinaldo Labastide; MATUTINO, 18 Jul 80).....	94
FPR Representative on Organization's Aims, Objectives (Radio Sandino, 24 Jul 80).....	96
Pastora Defends Former Costa Rican Minister Echeverria (Radio Sandino, 22 Jul 80).....	97
Possible U.S. Marines' Landing in El Salvador Viewed (Antonio Cavalla Rojas; EL NUEVO DIARIO, 15 Jul 80)....	98
Protest of New Attack on Embassy in Honduras (Radio Sandino, 25 Jul 80).....	101
PSN Lauds Socialist International Rejection of MIN (Radio Sandino, 14 Jul 80).....	102
Minister Borge Warns Against Breaking Laws (Radio Corporacion, 17 Jul 80).....	103
Interior Minister's Speech in Matagalpa (Tomas Borge; Havana Domestic Television Service, 24 Jul 80).....	104
Robelo Denounces Totalitarian Trend in Nicaragua (Panama City Domestic Service, 21 Jul 80).....	105

Paper Praises 'Facing the People' Program (Editorial; LA PRENSA, 15 Jul 80).....	106
Newsmen Hold 'Meeting of Commitment' to Revolution (EL NUEVO DIARIO, 14 Jul 80).....	107
Columnist Analyzes Objective of Criticism (Mario Alfaro Alvarado; LA PRENSA, 14 Jul 80).....	109
Editorial Warns of Excesses in Crime Prevention (Editorial; EL NUEVO DIARIO, 3 Jul 80).....	111
Death of Policemen Stressed as Reason for Not Disarming (Radio Sandino, 24 Jul 80).....	113
Sandinist Army Establishes Military Ranks (Radio Sandino, 15 Jul 80).....	115
PSLN Establishes 'Carlos Fonseca' Order (Managua Domestic Service, 18 Jul 80).....	116
Junta's Ramirez Addresses Sociology Congress (BARRICADA, 8 Jul 80).....	118
<b>Briefs</b>	
Castro Meets Religious Representatives	125
Junta Hosts Reception	125
Human Rights in Jail	126
MIN Leader Denies Statement	126
Mexico Lends Five Helicopters	126
Mexican Ambassador Presents Credentials	126
<b>PANAMA</b>	
Writer Says Spadafora To Join Salvadoran Guerrillas (Radio Sandino, 22 Jul 80).....	127
Editorial Sees Nicaragua Leaning to Cuba (Editorial; LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA, 23 Jul 80).....	128
Political Interference Seen in Banana Strike (Emilio Sinclair; STAR AND HERALD, 20 Jul 80).....	129
Seminar on Sale of Panamanian Goods to Canal Area Praised (Editorial; LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA, 27 Jul 80).....	131
Canal Commission on Lands, Waters Installed (Televisora Nacional, 16 Jul 80).....	133

**Manfredo Discusses Importance of Coordinating Commission  
(Televisora Nacional, 16 Jul 80).....** 135

**Briefs** 136  
**Unions Not Consulted**

ARGENTINA

DEVALUATIONS, DISAGREEMENTS COULD CLOUD ECONOMIC PICTURE

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Jun 80 Sec 2 p 1

[Text] Government banks continue to push up interest rates for fixed term deposits, which logically means that more and more money is going into these more liquid financial arrangements.

The main reason behind the increase was the Central Bank, which sharply boosted the yields of treasury bills for last Monday's bidding. Although the supply was very small on that occasion, because the rates lagged behind the yields on loans, financial circles were saying that there would not be an increase in sales and a higher "cutoff" rate in yesterday's bidding, the results of which will come out today.

Government banks also posted higher interest rates for fixed term deposits in recent days, which further spurred the competition in the marketplace to attract funds.

Now that the "crisis of confidence" triggered by the liquidation of the Banco de Intercambio Regional and other institutions has been overcome, the money market is relatively liquid at present, but there is still a feeling that greater incentives should be furnished to promote savings by the public.

The decision to boost interest rates is allegedly based on the estimates of the potential rise in the price index for June. The feeling is that if, for example, the cost of living index is up more than 6 percent, it would make the prevailing interest rate on 30-day loans negative, since it is somewhat below 6 percent.

Thus, based on the outcome of the latest treasury bill auction, a steady acceleration of the upward trend is ruled out. Even though most of the observers consulted declined to make estimates ("because they did not have sufficiently consistent background information"), the assumption is that the interest rate on 30-day loans should be almost one point higher than it is now, to prevent a fresh outflow of capital to other investment arrangements.

For its part, the call money rate continues its steady upward trend. The absence of smooth supply is obvious, and on the other side, demand is betraying symptoms of greater pressures in a show of "resignation" vis-a-vis the high costs that are entailed in the need for immediate, company-level liquidity for this type of business.

We should point out that the internal rate is at present more burdensome than the external rate, but it is also noteworthy that the external sector is taking a strictly selective approach, which slows down these kinds of transactions.

However, we can also see that borrowers are clearly reluctant to take out loans in foreign currency. Late last week the economy minister reiterated that there would be no devaluations, in response to a spate of criticism. The finance secretary, for his part, stated that there were a number of technical "disagreements" in this regard. Dr Alemann also made some remarks last Tuesday, acknowledging that there were "differences of viewpoint regarding the means or methods to be employed in connection with altering the exchange schedule," but he did, in fact, give assurances that the final objectives were the same.

In general, the country's foreign exchange remains stable in local markets, with regard to the pace of operations or demand.

The dollar, as well as other foreign currencies, continue their upward movement, but this is regarded as "seasonally normal."

The government's denials that the exchange rate would be altered (this is, in fact, happening little by little) halted the purchases of recent weeks and even reversed the now almost traditional buying trend.

To an extent, the current status of the foreign exchange market is reflected in the latest partial balance sheet of the Central Bank, in which the further drop in gold and foreign exchange reserves is in line with normal parameters.

The gold market (both coins and bullion) is still erratic, with minor fluctuations and smaller volumes.

The securities market has in recent sessions again shown a downward trend in prices and a slow pace of trading. Volume has not been significant, and the ongoing (3 months now) drop in prices continues to rule out any immediate chance for solid gains. It is a fact that at the moment almost all private sector securities command "appropriate" prices in stock market terms and are very "inexpensive" in reality. But this is no incentive to traders, who are taking a resigned approach and waiting for better days.

In conclusion, we can also detect a trend that could be described as positive in the government securities market. There have been fluctuations in both directions, but nothing that would point to a definite trend.

## MONETARY EXPANSION UP EIGHT PERCENT IN JUNE

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 6 Jul 80 Sec 3 p 3

[Text] Money in circulation increased by 8 percent during the last week of June, hitting 13.409 trillion pesos as of the 30th of the month. The amount of money in circulation was up 10.4 percent from the end of May, when it totaled 12.146 trillion pesos. The increase over the first 6 months of 1980 comes to 31.3 percent, as there were 10.215 trillion pesos in circulation as of 31 December 1979.

During the fourth week of June the amount of money in circulation rose by 990.149 billion pesos as a result of the following net flows by sectors (in billions of pesos):

Sectors	Absorption	Expansion
External	185.749	--
Government	592.466	--
Banking	--	1,917.593
Miscellaneous	149.228	--

The banking or private sector accounted for the increase in circulation with a net expansion of 1.917 trillion pesos. This was largely offset by the joint net operations of the government, external and miscellaneous sectors, which recorded a net intake of 927.443 billion pesos.

The public sector spearheaded the constrictive action of the three sectors, accounting for 63.9 percent, or 592.466 billion pesos. Next came the external sector, with 20 percent and 185.749 billion, and lastly, the miscellaneous sector with 16.1 percent and 149.228 billion pesos.

## Banking Sector

This sector recorded a gross expansion of 2,528,637,000,000 pesos, largely spurred by the withdrawal of 2,132,197,000,000 pesos in "deposits" that financial institutions have in the Central Bank. This was rounded out with a 396.44 billion peso increase in miscellaneous accounts.

The expansion of the banking sector was reduced by a gross absorption of 611.044 billion pesos. One reason for this was the falloff in the "rediscounts and advances" that financial institutions had received from the Central Bank to cope with the withdrawal of deposits after the failure of the Banco de Intercambio Regional. In point of fact, this item on the Central Bank's weekly balance sheet showed a drop of 610.757 billion pesos in the last week of June, which is almost exactly equivalent to the overall contraction.

#### Government Sector

The public sector recorded a gross absorption of 615.13 billion pesos in the fourth week of June, due to the cancellation of part of the "temporary advances" that the General Treasury had received from the Central Bank.

This was offset to a small extent by the gross expansion of 22.664 billion pesos from the falloff in the sector's "deposits."

#### External Sector

The external sector recorded a gross absorption of 196.993 billion pesos, 94.2 percent of which resulted from the 185.472 billion peso drop in the "gold and foreign exchange" category. Rounding out the sector's contraction is a 10.411 billion peso rise in overseas liabilities charged to the "payment agreement" account and a 1.11 billion peso increase in "other foreign currency liabilities." The external sector's absorption was offset by a gross expansion of 11.244 billion pesos. This resulted from a 7.406 billion peso rise in "other foreign currency assets" and a 3.838 billion peso increase in "contributions to international organizations charged to the Federal Government."

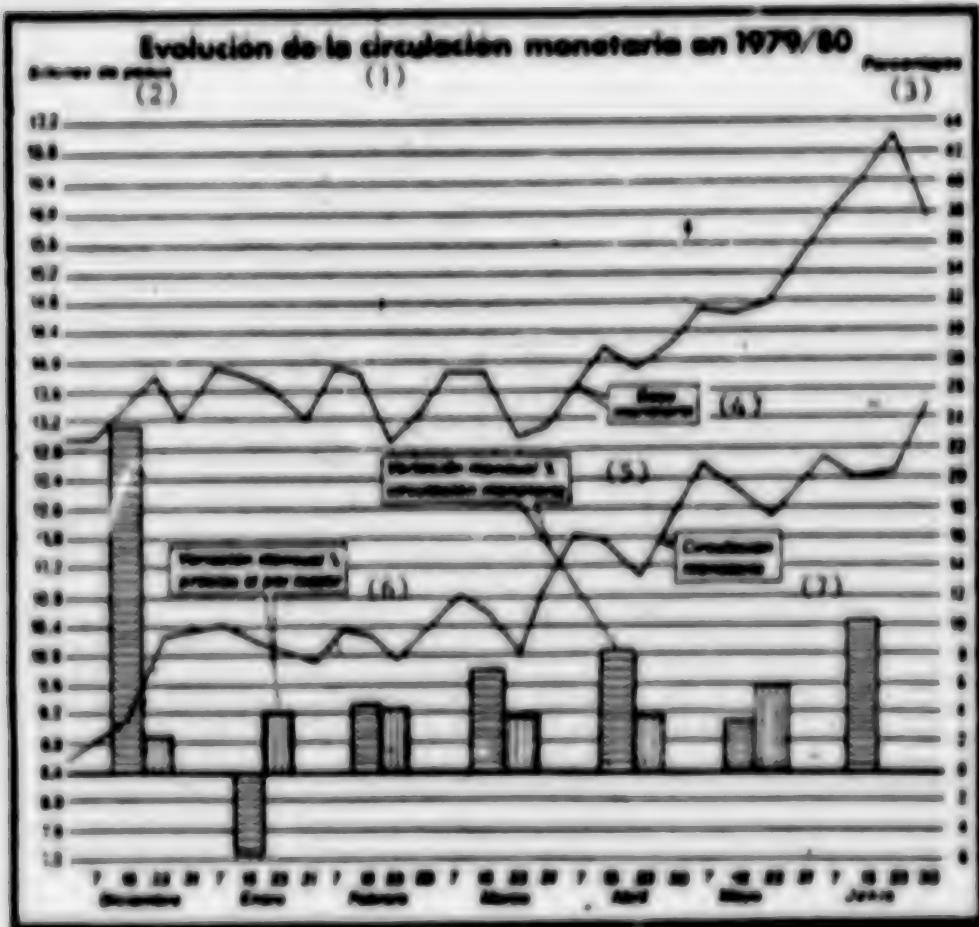
#### Money Supply

The money supply decreased 6.7 percent during the last week of June, a drop of 1,146,744,000,000 pesos. At the end of June this year the money supply was at 15.882 trillion pesos, whereas a week before it stood at 17.029 trillion pesos.

#### Money Supply (in billions of pesos)

Category	23 June 1980	30 June 1980	Change	
			Absolute	Relative (%)
Deposits	4,609.565	2,474.672	-2,136.893	-46.4
Money in circulation	12,419.013	13,409.162	990.149	8.0
Money Supply	17,028.578	15,881.834	-1,146.744	-6.7

Source: Weekly balance sheet of the Central Bank



**Key:**

1. Money Supply Developments in 1979/80
2. Trillions of pesos
3. Percentages
4. Money supply
5. Monthly changes in the amount of money in circulation
6. Monthly changes in wholesale prices
7. Money in circulation

8743

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## ARGENTINA

### DEFICIT AT END OF MAY PUT AT OVER 2 TRILLION PESOS

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Jul 80 p 6

(Text) Five months into the year, the so-called "need for financing," or treasury deficit, totals 2,178,191,000,000 pesos. This is the result of total revenue of 5.629 trillion and expenditures of 7.807 trillion pesos. This deficit is 56.8 percent higher than during the same period last year.

The deficit has been financed as follows: net use of internal credit, 813.912 billion; external credit, 631.436 billion; unified fund of official accounts, 700 billion; cashbook changes, minus 85.233 billion; compensation bonds, 54.39 billion; cancellation documents and promissory notes, 63.686 billion pesos.

Budgetary revenue totaled 5.566 trillion, while nonbudgetary revenue amounted to 63.037 billion. Within the first-mentioned category, current revenue totaled 5.561 trillion and capital revenue, 4.7 billion.

As part of current revenue, tax receipts hit 4.905 trillion pesos, with the largest amounts coming from the following taxes: value added tax, 1.584 trillion; import duties, 1.097 trillion; unified internal taxes, 704.652 billion; profits tax, 637.576 billion; stamp tax, 351.273 billion; tax on corporate capital, 268.976 billion pesos.

### Expenditures

Of the total expenditures cited above, 7.196 trillion pesos were budgetary outlays, while nonbudgetary expenditures totaled 611.042 billion.

The breakdown for budgetary expenditures was 6.623 trillion in current and 572.771 billion in capital outlays.

As far as current expenditures are concerned, operating expenses amounted to 3.589 trillion pesos; interest on debt totaled 19.481 billion pesos; transfers to finance current outlays hit 2.544 trillion pesos, and transfers to finance capital outlays totaled 469.503 billion.

### **Contributions to Provinces**

As of last May the provinces had been given 152.287 billion pesos, the following being the largest contributions: San Juan, 30.524 billion pesos; Catamarca, 15.739 billion; Santiago del Estero, 14.885 billion; La Rioja, 13.267 billion, and San Luis, 11.349 billion pesos.

### **Contributions to State-run Enterprises**

Contributions to state-run enterprises over the first 5 months of the year totaled 973.183 billion pesos.

The largest contributions went to the following enterprises: Argentine Railways, 757.062 billion pesos; National Mail and Telegraph Enterprise, 110.892 billion; Argentine Shipping Lines, 60.711 billion; Hierro Patagonico Sierra Grande, 11.353 billion, and State Gas, 7.221 billion pesos.

### **Unfilled Payment Orders**

Unfilled payment orders as of last 30 May totaled 1.401 trillion pesos, of which current and capital expenditures accounted for 1.196 trillion, while operating expenses amounted to 204.802 billion.

The aforementioned total is 56.177 billion higher than on 30 April 1980 and 651.64 billion more than as of 29 April 1979.

8743  
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ARGENTINA

PREFVENTIVE MEASURES DRAFTED IN WAKE OF BANKING CRISIS

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Jun 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] The vice president of the Central Bank, Mr Alejandro Reynal, has harshly criticized those who are opposed to current economic policy, pointing out that the financial system is headed toward total normalization. He also reiterated that a new system to improve the information available to financial institutions and to make Central Bank supervision of them more effective would be put into effect on 1 January 1981.

Speaking on the topic "The Outlook for the Money Market 3 Months After Its Overhaul" at the luncheon organized by the Professional Council of Economic Sciences of the Federal Capital at the Plaza Hotel, Mr Reynal clarified that what has been achieved is far from satisfying the expectations awakened in several national sectors.

He had stated previously that after the liquidation of the Banco de Intercambio Regional, everything had been blown out of proportion, adding that the financial system was forced to operate at a time when "the rules of the game were changing violently." This entailed a major effort to adapt, which was successful because of the versatility of the system as a whole.

"Once again creative energy is being channeled into solutions for the institutions whose solvency was affected. Day after day we see mergers and consolidations, voluntary closings, refinancing arrangements, transfers of stock packages, all of which demonstrates vitality."

"But," he added, "such efforts could not be free from individual failures and bungling, and such things did happen. A number of institutions misunderstood the rules of the game and are today paying dearly for their carelessness. Others abused their freedom, and even though there were just a few isolated cases, the collective feeling was that the system was incapable of ridding itself of them."

### **Overhaul**

He commented later on that we can now speak in terms of an "overhaul," because the financial institutions and the public were aware that "anarchy and a swindling of savers prevailed until 1976" and that the process began with the passage of the Financial Institutions Law. He clarified that what happened last March and April "marked the final overhauling of the system."

In this regard, Reynal pointed out that in the future the system's energies would be channeled into furnishing solutions for the institutions that were affected.

### **Monitoring System**

He then indicated that both the monitoring system that will take effect next year and the measures that are adopted in this connection within the next 30 days demonstrate an interest in applying a sort of preventive medicine. He also anticipated that the institutions would also be called upon to gradually bring in external auditors for additional monitoring.

### **New Regulations**

Reynal disclosed that the regulations to be issued soon include a number that will clarify once and for all the system that prevents an institution from lending money to companies within its own group or to its directors, as was the case with the Oddone, Los Andes, International and Intercambio Regional banks. He noted that "recent experience would seem to indicate that such regulations ought to be more specific and that economic realities will take precedence over corporate red tape."

In this regard he stressed that "business groups constituting a single economic unit are legal. Nevertheless, when artificial persons attempt to utilize their diversity to violate the spirit and the letter of the law, those responsible will continue to be severely punished."

### **Behavior of Institutions**

With regard to the future, Reynal stated that financial institutions are faced with three basic challenges: developing professional status; accurately assessing the market for credit risks; and consolidation, not just to bolster capital assets but also to utilize the advantages of pooled efforts.

### Criticism of System

At another point in his speech Reynal noted with special emphasis that "for many years in our country talking about the future was the easiest way to sidestep the urgent problems of the present. Demagogery destroyed stability and with it our faith in the future," adding that with "stability we are slowly but surely regaining our ability to think about the future and plan ahead."

"But the government cannot be the only one doing this; while it works on these fundamental changes, it is being criticized with regard to temporary matters." He went on to say that "those who were on the verge of causing us to lose everything, our freedom, our families, are as united now as they were then and are making themselves heard in a bid to make what is basically a great effort look like a failure."

### The Financial System

After his speech the Central Bank vice president took questions from the floor and said that he favored consolidations to cut costs, clarifying that although the bank does not sponsor mergers, it tries to process requests as quickly as possible.

In this connection, he noted that the system was "weak" inasmuch as with some exceptions, the large local private banks had less than \$100 million in net worth, "and this clearly shows how atomized the system was."

"We are worried more about growth through mergers of institutions that are big in name only than growth with a minimum level of capital."

### International Reserves

Lastly, in reference to the current level of international reserves, he underscored that based on the new value of gold, our reserves total more than \$11 billion; measured according to the standard value, they amount to \$9.5 billion.

"This level is more than double the average of countries similar to ours. We have to realize that \$11 billion in reserves is a luxury and that a drop from that level is in no way dangerous."

8743  
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ARGENTINA

**TEXTILE INDUSTRY CALLS FOR HALT IN IMPORTS**

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Jul 80 Sec 2 p 1

[Text] The Federation of Argentine Textile Industries (FITA) feels that it is necessary to temporarily suspend imports of textile goods until the measures that it is pushing for are effectively put into practice.

The following are the corrective measures that the FITA is advocating: the setting of official prices, strict monitoring of traveler baggage, proper enforcement of the antidumping law, revocation of Resolution 6, a system of export incentives, and due consideration for the financial situation of sector companies. In addition, it advocates adjusting the periods for depositing the value added tax and a deferral in the collection of the tax for the purchase of textile equipment.

A communique released by FITA points to the "delicate situation in which the sector has been operating since the implementation of the measures to intensify and adjust the economic plan" and the need to quickly implement measures that will enable the sector to overcome what it calls its most acute crisis in history.

FITA recalls that on various occasions the economy minister promised formally to institute strict controls on incoming textiles whenever they exceeded the already very high exemption enjoyed by travelers.

Mindful of the excessive amount of time that has elapsed since action in this regard began, the federation points out that the "government has proceeded in a slow and petty fashion in putting into practice what it promised, with the result that the situation faced by the textile industry has gotten even worse."

It also notes that there has been a sharp rebound in import orders since March, which indicates that the upcoming summer season is also in serious danger, without any appropriate measures having been taken to prevent the importation of seasonal remnants.

Nor, it adds, have imports from the Far East been curtailed, even though we can readily see that the prices of these goods are based on working conditions that we would not want to see in our country.

The federation concludes its statement by pointing out that in mid-May it sent a note to the country's economic authorities containing a series of suggestions that could assist the sector in coping with the troublesome situation that it is in; so far, however, the note has not warranted any comment.

8743  
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ARGENTINA

EXCHANGE RATE POLICY FAULTED IN MEAT COLD STORAGE CRISIS

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Jul 80 Sec 2 p 4

[Text] The Argentine Chambers of the Meat Packing Industry, of Regional Meat Packing Plants, of Industrial Meat Packing Plants and of Meat and Related Products Exporters, and the Association of Argentine Meat Industries issued a declaration stating that the scheduled "Meat Packing Industry Day" was not held this year because of the calamitous situation that the Argentine meat packing industry is faced with after suffering bankruptcies on a vast scale.

Among other things, it adds that the groups representing the sector cannot shirk their responsibility to point up its difficulties and the reasons for them. Exports are down sharply and, judging by the continuing business shutdowns, will drop even further.

Business indebtedness has reached its upper limit. A number of companies have decided to close down, while others continue to operate thanks to the financial system, which in some cases has already taken over operations. Many of the companies are for sale.

It goes on to say that the industry that has to express itself in these terms today is the same one that emerged after the last world war and that grew and built up capital during the 1960's, when the old meat packing plants were becoming obsolete, while at the same time requiring a process of technological renovation. This process of renovation did not develop in the same way in the domestic consumption sector as in other countries because there was no forced compliance with existing sanitation, tax or labor laws.

Exchange Rate Policy

With regard to exchange rate policy, the document points out that the current tragic picture can be explained by domestic and foreign developments. On the one hand, the overseas demand for meat is slack because of the recessionary trend in the world economy. On the other, internal factors are preventing the sector from coping with these

serious external difficulties, factors such as the obvious overvaluation of the peso, which makes Argentine meat less competitive overseas, and failure to enforce sanitation laws, which prevents exporting companies from having a profitable access to the local market.

#### Causes and Effects

Official statements regarding exchange rate policy should be pointed up, the meat industry says. It notes that the economic program of 2 April 1976 says that "due to the bad habit of acting on the effects and not the causes of problems, as well as in pursuit of the political goal of dampening the impact of inflation on the cost of living and production, the country has often tended to overvalue the Argentine peso vis-a-vis foreign currencies."

It then goes on to say that no one is calling for a different exchange rate to reap undue profits or profits for an individual sector. For some time now, on the contrary, people have been stressing the need for a balanced exchange rate that takes into account the country's medium- and long-term requirements. The declaration states further on that the people who are pressured today by an overvalued peso and who must also bear the heavy burden of interest rates will certainly have a very hazardous and in many cases very short business existence.

It points out in conclusion that the meat processing sector, a leading and strategic industry, is making these remarks in the highest spirit of constructive suggestions. The national interest today demands major overall decisions, especially in connection with the overblown public sector.

8743  
CSO: 3010

LEADING DAILIES VIEW REAGAN CANDIDACY, ELECTION PROSPECTS

Reagan Presidency Prospects

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] With Ronald Reagan having been nominated in Detroit, with his running mate having been selected and with the campaign having been launched, the world now begins to live with the possibility that a president might move into the White House who is defined as ultraconservative, a label which he does not challenge.

What might this mean to those who have business with Washington--in other words, all countries on this planet?

Judging by Reagan's speech--and he has no international experience but more than anything else there is warmth in the way he says what the audience wants to hear--the new administration, in case of a victory in November, will be particularly tough in relations with the Soviet Union. The military establishment will gain prestige and the arsenals will be boosted until Moscow's war-making advantages are either balanced out or perhaps topped. The United States--the candidate promises--"will once again be strong."

This therefore involves a diplomacy of confrontation, quite the opposite of the diplomacy of reconciliation--a conclusion which tallies perfectly well with the criticism expressed by Reagan regarding the SALT agreements, the strategic arms limitations, which it was possible to arrive at only after lengthy negotiations based on mutual concessions and not reciprocal challenges.

The era of detente between the United States of America and the USSR--which Reagan seems to be inclined to consider terminated--does not necessarily mean the replacement of pro-Soviets with anti-Soviets in the conduct of American diplomacy. From World War II until today, there have never been any pro-Soviets in the White House. The difference between the two attitudes does not reside in the opinion which they might have about the Russians but rather on the choice of ways of action which would make it possible to get the best out of this situation of obligatory coexistence.

Perhaps no president of the United States managed to get along better with the Kremlin than Richard Nixon whose profession of conservative faith does not allow Reagan to fall short in any way.

Starting with the invasion of Afghanistan by the USSR, nobody tried to be tougher with the Soviets than liberal Jimmy Carter--and little good it did him. This, by the way, proves that the policy of force demands as much skill as the dialogue.

Be that as it may, Reagan promises change. And, if American policy toward Moscow changes, there will also be a change in its relationship with the rest of the world because these things are all tied together.

In the special case of Latin America, this means redoubled energy in the condemnation of ideological exports from Havana and Moscow. Reagan calls Cuban and Soviet support for subversion in Central America intolerable--and the Republican platform expressly mentions Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras; it proposes to treat each country in the Hemisphere according to the simplest of principles: friends are to be treated as friends and enemies will be treated as enemies. Friends will always be regimes of anticommunist orientation and defenders of free initiative.

Having said this and considering the change in premises and ways to be certain, good common sense tells us that there is no room for any speculation as to the depth--and even the longevity--of the transformation.

In an election campaign, the candidates do what they have to do to win votes. Once in office, they will act in keeping with reality in which there is nothing immutable; and there is no doubt that reality, viewed from the windows of the Oval Office of the White House, reveals nuances which are invisible from any other observation post.

In the specific case of Reagan, there is the precedent of his terms of office as Governor of California, when his response to crucial issues--in the fiscal area, for example--was considerably more moderate than one might have anticipated in the light of his speeches as candidate.

So, anybody who today says that a Republican victory would once again persuade the United States to present to the world the old fogey of Foster Dulles may perhaps know who Foster Dulles was but probably does not know Reagan and certainly does not realize how much the world has changed over the past 20 years. There are many ways of being tough and there are many ways that lead from toughness to fruitful dialogue.

The important thing here is not represented by the candidate's theses but rather always by the president's decision-making capacity and his knowhow in interpreting the behavior of his conversation partners abroad.

When it comes to that, Ronald Reagan is still an enigma that will not be deciphered any time soon.

#### Secret Ingredient in American System

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Jul 80 p 10

[Text] The Republican Party met in Detroit in an atmosphere of victory to confirm the nomination of Ronald Reagan as the party's candidate in the November presidential elections.

The Republican nomination and the leadership exerted, as compared to President Carter, in public opinion surveys transform Reagan into a politician to whom one must finally pay attention, no matter how much one may doubt the quality of the spectacle; and his peculiar talent for reducing the most serious and complex problems to effect-oriented phrases has already raised goose pimples among more refined audiences, such as those in Europe.

Reagan, an experienced actor, can be judged conveniently--from the election viewpoint--to be seeking victory over Carter by using the rancidity of the most characteristic American traditionalism. Careful analysts reveal that the figure is more complex than his image; that Reagan does not simply want to drop the SALT II matter; that the bitter opponent of public spending agreed to have the budget of California more than double during his terms as Governor; that in California he was also kind toward the intellectual community and toward educational institutions.

Be that as it may, candidate Reagan fascinates only a very specific segment of the electorate and is capable of erecting capillary systems all over the place; if the American voter has the right to complain about having to pick between two rather mediocre political rivals, that same elector nevertheless continues to be a privileged individual from many angles. He is, after all, a part of a political system which, since its introduction 200 years ago, has been functioning with the kind of regularity that creates almost natural change and efficiency.

To go through the critical period which we are experiencing at this time more easily, the United States perhaps would need great leaders, such as Roosevelt, who would return the country to a position of real leadership within the Western community. With or without Roosevelt, however, the United States will not fail to grow and--for better or worse--experience difficult moments.

The presidential institution--which is a United States invention--will have to adjust to different circumstances; but it happens to be part of a political and legal framework which upgrades its qualities and minimizes its defects.

In picking a new president, the voter may be facing some rather mediocre choices; but he will not be forced to commit suicide--among other reasons, because he will be reasonably well informed on what he is picking.

So far, Ronald Reagan has the advantage of the offensive and criticism over the sitting president; it is the ideas of Carter, more than his own, which are up for judgement. From the convention to the elections, he will have sufficient exposure to make himself reasonably well known--and to be judged in relation to that.

The weight of a vast political system which is in full swing also divides the responsibility of the presidency among men who advise the president directly; and, as of now, Reagan will have to prove what his supporters keep saying: that he is capable of surrounding himself with competent people and delegating authority.

This is probably the principal test of two politicians who cannot expect any great effects to be deriving from their virtues--which are exasperatingly modest. The Reagan team is already circulating the story to the effect that he will be the new Eisenhower; they might also recall Harry Truman who, having a strong political instinct, did not in any way try intellectually to compete with such brilliant advisers as his Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Well-advised, an American president cannot be a great leader; but he will be at the center of a political community capable of illustrating the inexhaustible vitality of true democracies.

#### What to Expect from Candidates

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Tomorrow, in the industrial city of Detroit, the Republican Party will have to nominate Ronald Reagan as its candidate for the office of the president of the Republic of the United States. The choice is considered certain because Reagan was able to win many hundreds of votes more in the primary elections than the strictly necessary number (998) to clinch his nomination. It seems probable, at least for the time being, that James Earl Carter will be nominated to run for a second term on 11 August at the convention of the Democratic Party in New York City. Naturally, this is not the time to make any predictions as to the chances of these two candidates whose personalities and leadership capacity quite obviously do not impress the American voters nor the European observers, judging by the stories we are publishing in our edition today.

Although the entire Western World may be lacking in leaders--with the exception of the Pope, there are no statesmen around--the United States political scene in particular offers a rather desolate spectacle, sadder than the one in Europe.

In view of Jimmy Carter's demoralization, there are many who, on both sides of the Atlantic, believe that, after two failures, Ronald Reagan will this time manage to achieve what he wants so much: the most important job in the world, as Edward Kennedy would say, the presidency of the United States. But there are three obstacles against any such prediction: Ronald Reagan has no practice when it comes to international politics, a factor which assumes decisive importance at this crucial moment; he is divorced (although he now leads an exemplary family life) and, according to United States standards, he is elderly (69 years); his ideas--he sprang from the Republican Party's right wing--are judged to be excessively conservative. This latter fact will not be entirely to his disadvantage in view of the turn which American society took toward conservatism and traditionalism.

Carter has only one advantage, and that is not a very strong one either: his country knows who he is and what he is capable of. The history of American presidents teaches us that nobody, once in the office of president, follows the program outlined before the elections. Generally, all adjust more or less to the style of the Establishment. United States leaders observe certain standards of behavior which have become rules of conduct. Kissinger and Brzezinski are typical examples: out of power (before and after), they represent a line of intransigent defense of the government and of United States interests; in power, however, they seem to be influenced by the spirit of appeasement which boils down to the practice of detente, omission, and inactivity, especially when it comes to confronting Soviet expansionism. The comment by our Paris correspondent is really typical: "Neither Carter, nor Reagan arouse any great passions here. While most of the French and European politicians are mediocre, it seems certain that the average level of American candidates is really disconcerting. The question we ask ourselves most often is not 'do you prefer Reagan or Carter' but rather 'how can that country, which leads the world, whose genius explodes in all sectors, in the movies, in space, in inventions relating to daily life, how can that country have to pick between two personalities who are so vague?'"

One might say that United States democracy lives and flourishes above all in the small, rural and urban communities in the interior; that is where leaders are born who are stigmatized by the horizons and the problem complexes of their environment. Leaders, such as Winston Churchill, are products not only of their genius but above all of a long tradition which makes them look upon the outside world from within international perspectives. Moreover, the ordinary American citizen, the so-called man in the street, appreciates presidents who are created in his image and who resemble him, practical and pragmatic men, strong and religious (Carter and Reagan frequently attend their churches), men who give priority to domestic, economic, and daily problems. On the other hand, they have a horror of adventures or derring-do in foreign terms. It suffices to recall the efforts

of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt to convince the American people of the need to throw its power into the balance for the Western democracies.

Upon critical analysis, Ronald Reagan's international policy program turns out to be more promising, more compatible with the status of the world's biggest power. It is the intention of the Republican candidate decisively to stop Soviet expansionism and to do what is necessary in order to achieve this objective: to prepare massive rearmament. Only the future will tell whether this program will be approved by the voters and, if yes, whether the Senate, public opinion, and he himself will be strong enough and consistent enough to implement it.

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**HELIBRAS MAY PRODUCE MILITARY HELICOPTER; EMBRAER SALES**

**Military Helicopter Production Asked**

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Jul 80 p 18

[Text] Itajuba, MG [Mines Gerais]--Air Minister Delio Jardim de Matos admitted yesterday in this city in the southern part of Minas that the involvement of his ministry in the project for the manufacture of helicopters by HELIBRAS [Brazilian Helicopters, Inc], which is based here, is also due to reasons of national security. He announced that, as the new partner, his ministry wants to get the company to move on to producing helicopters also for military use within a period of 5 years. But he noted that this is a step which must be taken very cautiously.

In addition to the Air Force, HELIBRAS will have the Navy Ministry as a new partner. Following a meeting attended by Navy Minister Maximiano de Fonseca and Minister Delio Jardim de Matos, Vice President of the Republic Aurélio Chaves, Governor Francelino Pereira, and company management officials, the creation of a study group was announced yesterday to figure out the new stockholder makeup.

**Participation**

According to preliminary data, the new participation setup might be as follows: Air Ministry, 20 percent; State of Minas Gerais, 18.8 percent; Navy Ministry, 16 percent. Aerospatiale, the French partner, will hold on to its share of 45 percent. The state government of Minas currently holds 55 percent of the capital of HELIBRAS.

Minister Delio Jardim de Matos also justified the Air Force's participation in the project by observing that, although the country purchases helicopters abroad, it would logically be better to switch to purchase them at home. He also stressed that, with the entry of the two new partners, it will be easier to develop other industrial support sectors that are involved in the manufacture of helicopters.

The air minister feels that it is important for each Brazilian city with more than 150,000 inhabitants to have at least one helicopter for rescue and assistance missions.

#### Esquilo and Lama

HELIBRAS manager-superintendent Nivaldo Alves da Silva briefed the officials on the company, saying that the Esquilo model can be equipped with 50-mm rockets and machineguns for fire support operations, troop transport missions, and advanced training. He said that he hoped that, if the military market grows, the Esquilo and the other model manufactured here, the Lama, will be used by the Brazilian Air Force.

The Lama costs about 30 million cruzeiros and the Esquilo costs 25 million cruzeiros. The HELIBRAS investment comes to about 1 billion cruzeiros at April 1980 prices, with half in the form of capital and half in the form of financing. The company expects to turn out two helicopters per month, maintaining this output rate for 2 years.

HELIBRAS presently has 68 employees with 11 percent of the manpower employed in the production of helicopters being Brazilians, corresponding to 4.4 percent of the craft's price. By 1984, the helicopter price ratio, in terms of domestically produced units, will be between 55 and 60 percent.

Although it is selling the Lama the enterprise does not plan to produce it entirely at home; almost all of its equipment is imported. After starting its operation in September of last year, HELIBRAS has already managed to sell ten Esquilo units (six for the Navy and four for civilian customers), of which eight have already been delivered.

In addition to this, the company has three options for another four helicopters (one Esquilo and three Lama craft). In long-range terms--around 5 years--HELIBRAS hopes to sell about 200 craft, including the export of 50 to Latin America and more than 50 to other regions.

#### Military Getting Good Helicopters

Sao Paulo - ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Jul 80 p 4

[Excerpt] Brazil will produce helicopters having the same quality as the aircraft turned out by EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] but before that it will have to train technicians and create "an in-house technology mentality." This statement came from the general manager of the research department of the FAB [Brazilian Air Force], Brig Gen Victor Didrich Leig, who yesterday represented the air minister during the solemn ceremonies connected with the 107th anniversary of the birth of Santos Dumont in Sao Paulo.

The brigadier is an optimist and did not set any deadlines; but he did assure his audience that the manufacture of helicopters will be a success. "For that we need resources and we have to create a critical mass of engineers because our industry does already have the output capacity" he noted. Shortly before, he awarded the "Order of Merit of Santos Dumont" to 66 individuals who distinguished themselves "by virtue of their personal qualities and services rendered to the Brazilian Air Force."

The most important part of the ceremony, held on the parade ground, was the reading of the address by Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos, based on the example of Santos Dumont, to show the need for achieving national unity through the revitalization of the Brazilian individual. In assuming a responsible position toward the problems that beset the country, the Brazilian must get rid of "sectarianism which divides and weakens, of all exhibitionism on the part of those who believe that they are the only sources of truth, of thoughtless and untimely actions but above all of the easy and repetitive do-nothing attitude," the minister said.

In another part of his speech, the air minister commented on the existence of "strong responsibility" which concerns all and which includes a critical and conscious attitude in facing common problems.

#### State Share in Company Declines

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Jul 80 p 15

[Text] Belo Horizonte--Governor Francelino Pereira today meets in Itajuba with Air Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos and Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca to discuss the transfer of a portion of the shares of the state government of Minas Gerais in the HELIBRAS project to the other two ministries. Holding 55 percent of the capital today, the state will turn over 17.5 percent of the shares to the Navy and about 20 percent to the Air Force, holding on to the remaining 17.5 percent.

The participation of the two ministries in the helicopter production project--where 45 percent of the shares are still held by the French Aerospatiale Group, has been under negotiation since August 1979 and, according to a high source in the state government of Minas Gerais, is to be finalized shortly. According to Governor Francelino Pereira, the two federal agencies are interested and the transfer will more rapidly consolidate the investment.

#### Consolidation

With a current capital of about 135 million cruzeiros, HELIBRAS has planned a new increase to raise the figure to 500 million cruzeiros; with the entry of two new partners, there will be a reduction in the volume to be released by the government of the state of Minas Gerais. "In this way we will be

able--now that the industry has been consolidated--to divert funds in order to attract new projects," Jose Renaldo Bahia, secretary of industry and commerce of Minas, said yesterday.

The industry produces two types of helicopters, the "Esquilo," a six-seater, and the "Gaviao," with five seats; plans also call for the production of another type, the "Puma," with 21 seats.

Its investment comes to 700 million cruzeiros at long-term prices and the annual anticipated billing volume is 363 million cruzeiros, initially creating 250 in-house jobs. The Navy, one of the big customers, last year purchased six "Esquilo" craft.

#### Military Aircraft Production Plans

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Jul 80 p 16

[Text] Sao Paulo--EMBRAER manager-superintendent Col Ozires Silva yesterday stressed the importance of developing military aircraft, pointing out that "the military market is a big generator of technology for civil aviation." He talked about the prospects of the Brazilian aviation industry.

He confirmed the existence of an order from the Air Ministry--"involving a number that justifies production"--for the AMX aircraft which "will be a new and ordinary, single-engine aircraft, with armament, speed, and range in keeping with its characteristics as a combat aircraft." It will be built together with the Italian Aermacchi company and the first unit should be ready in the middle of 1984-1985. Negotiations with Aermacchi are already under way.

#### Contacts Promoted

Col Ozires Silva revealed that "by the end of August we should have news about the negotiations with the Italian industry group in order to spell out a contract for the construction of the AMX military aircraft. We assign importance to military aircraft because they generate new knowledge for the aircraft industry in general."

"This aircraft will have to be relatively conventional and, although a similar aircraft today costs between \$10 million and \$30 million, per unit, ours will have to cost, if possible, around \$10 million. This is because the price is very important, primarily on the international market."

The EMBRAER manager-superintendent was attending a luncheon meeting in the Brazil-Canada Chamber of Commerce and revealed that the enterprise will triple its billing volume this year: "Sales finalized so far already exceed the billing volume of last year which was 4.2 billion cruzeiros. Our 1980

export estimates come to \$100 million, with sales going to 18 countries."

He said that the 300th Bandeirante is to be produced this year--"we consider this model our best-seller"--and he added that EMBRAER so far has produced 2,000 aircraft, including its 11 model. As for the EMBRAER-120 aircraft, the Brasilia, which will have 30 seats (the Bandeirante has 12), he confirmed that it will be on the market in 1984.

Col. Olires Silva revealed that, as of last Monday, only the United States had already ordered 39 Brasilia aircraft, at a unit cost of \$3.4 million. "We have various other sales options and, usually, the people who want to buy it are those who have already had good experiences with the 'Bandeirante.' The FAB is thinking of purchasing 24; ATM [Military Technical Supply] announced that it wants five; Taba (Amazonia) announced that it would like five units while Rio-Sul is interested but did not specify how many units it would want; VOTEC and NORDESTE have not said anything so far."

#### EMBRAER Sells 51 Brasiliias

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Jul 80 p 15

[Text] Sao Paulo--Approximately 50 percent of the development cost of the EMB-120 Brasilia, a pressurized twin-engine, 30-passenger aircraft, turned out by EMBRAER, which will make its first flight during the second half of 1982, have already been absorbed by the guarantees for the sale of 51 aircraft, according to a report issued by the company.

The deposit of \$15,000 on the purchasing option was made by the FAB which will get 25 units, by regional aircraft companies of the United States which will take another 17, and by Great Britain, France, and Australia, who will get nine all told. The Brasilia today costs around \$3.5 million.

EMBRAER's most ambitious project for the decade of the eighties is still under study and the maiden flight of the Brasilia prototype is scheduled for the second half of 1982, which guarantees it a headstart of approximately 12 months as compared to aircraft of the same size which are now being designed in the United States of America and Europe.

The Brasilia is being launched to take up, in this decade, the room to be left by the Bandeirante, since the growth of regional aircraft companies, in terms of the number of passengers, keeps continuing all over the world at rates of around 80-110 percent per year. The need for turboprop aircraft, which are more economical than jets, is one of the causes that persuaded EMBRAER to speed up the Brasilia development project.

## Aircraft Sold to France

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Jul 80 p 20

[Brasilia O GLOBO]--By the end of the month, EMBRAER will sign a sales contract involving about 40 Xingu (executive) aircraft to the French government. The negotiations will be conducted in accordance with the principle of compensation which will mean that the aircraft will include various equipment units made in France.

This report came from the Air Force General Staff which also announced that the sale of the Xingu aircraft to France will become the most significant deal negotiated by the Brazilian aircraft industry with Europe, broadening the prospects of the country's industry on the international market.

### Beneficial Effect

EMBRAER president Col Osires Silva believes that the negotiations on the Xingu aircraft to be sold to France constitute an event that will have a highly beneficial effect on the nation's aircraft industry.

The fact that France is a country with one of the most traditional aircraft industries shows--in the opinion of Air Ministry advisers--that Brazilian aircraft have already earned high credibility on the foreign market, both in terms of operational capability and with regard to technology and quality control.

The principle of compensation established in the contract for the sale of Brazilian aircraft to France will also boost negotiations between Brazil and other countries.

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COSTA RICA

FORMER PVP LEADER SCORES PARTY LEADERSHIP

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 4 Jul 80 p 6A

[Article by Enrique Tovar]

[Text] Former trade union leader Don Rodrigo Paniagua Paniagua has accused the Popular Vanguard Party (PVP), of which he was a member for many years, of not allowing self-criticism.

"Very simply one who does not agree with the established line is regarded by the party leadership as an enemy, without going into an analysis as to whether the critical member is right or not," he added in an interview he granted to LA NACION.

He gave assurance that there is a group of persons in that political organization which imposes its will, while another keeps silent and goes along docilely with its wishes.

"The leaders of the PVP confuse loyalty in a leader with submission. He who nonetheless dares to voice his concerns is regarded as disloyal," he said.

Mr Paniagua was expelled from the PVP by the Ninth Plenum of its Central Committee, with ratification by the 13th congress of the party which was recently held. He learned of this, the former leader said, in the weekly publication LIBERTAD on 27 June.

The break, he explained, dates back to September 1979, in connection with a clash he had with communist leaders in August of that year.

LA NACION reported on that affair last November. On that occasion this periodical said among other things that an internal struggle for high posts within the PVP led to the purging of leaders Rodrigo Paniagua, Alvaro Montaro Vega and Isaias Marchena from the General Confederation of Costa Rican Workers (CGT).

### The Posts

The charges made against him by his former comrades included taking a conciliatory attitude toward the owners and the officials of the Standard Fruit Company; holding talks behind the backs of the workers with representatives of the owners and the government, in which agreements were made affecting the workers' interests; failing to act consistent with the guidelines established by the political leadership of the party; keeping silent about attacks in the press, thus playing into the hands of the enemies of the party; and maintaining close friendly and working relationships with individuals participating openly in activities to divide the workers' movement, as reported in the official organ of the communists on the date mentioned above.

### Letter of Response

In this regard, Mr Paniagua sent a note disputing these charges to Don Eduardo Mora Valverde, director of that weekly periodical.

In his message he stated that "throughout my years of struggle in defense of the interests of the workers, I have learned many things, one of them, which is basic, that it is necessary to talk and discuss labor matters with the owners if one wants to seek improvements for the workers--to talk and discuss without faltering on principle."

He denied having maintained a conciliatory attitude toward management personnel.

"I have always tried to achieve the best for the workers. Toward the transnational companies I have maintained a firm attitude and I have never changed my stand," he stressed.

"It is not true," he added, "that I engaged in talks behind the workers' backs. Whenever I had occasion to talk with representatives of the owners or the government, someone from the CGT always accompanied me, and when it was a matter of resolving a conflict or a strike, we went with the authorization of the leadership of the CGT and the PVP itself."

He asserted he had never signed an agreement which had not previously been approved by the CGT.

"While I was a trade union leader, the rank and file never made any changes about my actions. No one removed me from a trade union leadership post. It was I who resigned first as a functionary and later from the posts of secretary general of the National Plantation Workers' Federation (FENTRAP) and vice president of the CGT (15 December 1979)."

### Press Campaign

He explained that when the press launched the "purge" campaign it was not he who began it, and it is not true that he refused to clarify his position, since he sent a letter to the leadership of the PVP for approval. "However it was the party which asked me not to send it to the newspapers and therefore I did not do so."

He said that nothing could be more false than the accusation of divisive efforts, since he was always the enemy of all of those trade union leaders who tried to divide or manipulate the workers.

### Lack of Discipline

In the view of Don Eduardo Mora Valverde, editor of the weekly LIBERTAD and former Popular Vanguard deputy, Mr Paniagua, because of the high post he held within the party, was required to conduct himself consistent with the provisions, guidelines and resolutions adopted by the PVP, of which he was a coauthor and therefore jointly responsible.

"Regrettably Paniagua lost the confidence of the party. With a certain frequency he challenged the guidelines of the PVP. And this was the more serious because he was the leader of a trade union federation. It was his obligation to carry the party line into the CGT, as is the duty of a true militant," said Mora Valverde.

He said that his violations of discipline were turned to advantage by the enemies of the party, which in its 50 years of existence has suffered slander and distortion of all kinds.

As to the charge of imposition of its will by one sector of the PVP leadership, Don Eduardo Mora said that "we have been hearing this wornout old record since the founding of the party. It has no relation to the truth, for there is broad democratic participation within the party."

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COSTA RICA

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES ACTIVITIES OF COMMUNIST REGIMES

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 10 Jul 80 p 2B

[Article by Dr Miguel Alfaro D. in the column "LA NACION Forum": "The Communists and the State"]

[Text] In a communist regime, the people are regarded as human capital, a means of production. The individual as a person does not exist if he is not affiliated with the single party.

It is the high party leaders who decide the future and the private lives of the citizens and their families. The figures with which they are to identify, the same three or four as always regarded as suitable by the state, some with hair and some bald, but all the same inside, are imposed upon them from childhood.

From the time they are small they learn not to be free and it would be very difficult for them to be free, because they would not know what to do with their freedom.

In the case of Cuba, a mediocre society, there is nothing its people can do but submit. The state tells them what to study and where, what work to do and how much to earn, how much to eat and how to dress, how to educate their children, what to believe in, what films to see, what literature to read and where to travel within their own country. They can never cut this umbilical cord to the repressive regime under which they live, wherein terror and lack of confidence constantly stalk the cell leaders, who are a kind of mother hen, but evil and with unlimited power.

In Nicaragua this function of the cell leaders failed. The people would not tolerate it, and unlike Cuba, the government leaders in this country continue to insist that they are not communists, that they are nationalists, but they continue to distribute brochures and photographs of Lenin, Fidel Castro, Che Guevara and the speeches of Castro are heard on all the radio stations. They continue to give Marxist-Leninist talks before work, at all the enterprises, and although three or four thousand priests are teaching

reading and writing this does not mean that this literacy campaign is not crafty communist indoctrination. But they will probably continue to recruit them until they reach 75 million colones.

They are sending teachers to Nicaragua from Cuba and they say they are the only ones not being paid, but Nicaragua is indeed paying dear for them in kind, with coffee, cotton, etc., and in great freightloads, and in addition there are the gifts of gratitude to Fidel such as a limousine and a yacht. Hassan, Borges and Ortega each have a handful of strange ideas and they do not really know what their people want.

There was a time in which it was amusing to listen to our comrades, and even the humor and the ridiculous aspects of what they say (which is the same as 30 years ago) still persist, the action they have undertaken worries us. They have full-time people on all levels attempting to destroy our democracy, people in all fields, including the religious sector.

It would be interesting to know how many foreign professors, on the payroll of our universities or not, are holding posts which should be held by Costa Ricans, to see if those figures correspond with mine. And in this connection none of the committees or the trade unions have made any statement, viewing the situation with approval instead, because the majority are communists.

There are some pseudointellectuals in our universities who are wasting time teaching how to read Donald Duck, Superman, etc. As in the communist countries this kind of tale for children does not exist and they cannot create anything, they destroy all of it.

Although it seems incredible, such things as these are happening in our universities, and if justification is wanted, they provide it from their viewpoint. There are also other courses in which the students are sent to automobile sales agencies and boutiques to analyze the influence of capitalism in depth. Obviously they do not send them to where Niva or Skoda products are sold, and they pay no heed to the appeals of the students for improvements in their courses and continue to ask for budget funds. They should be paid a little more for their courses, for in the universities where salaries are paid there are no strikes or professors who engage in politics.

The Costa Rican comrades have fatigued our people with their propaganda and their violent demonstrations. Insulting our traditions and mocking our institutions, they are the high priests of social disorder, of chaos, the promoters of terrorism and mediocrity. They are the promoters of illegal strikes, and they are teaching our young people wrongly to demand things without prior analysis. There are strikes on every level--in the secondary schools, universities, enterprises, hospitals, and they do not take into account whether our country is capable or not of meeting their demands.

If democracy in Costa Rica is destroyed it will be thanks to the majority of the Costa Rican citizens, due to their indifference, their desire to remain unininvolved, their fear of participation or intimidation. We are in the majority and we cannot allow an atheistic, aggressive and unprincipled minority which has sold out to an imperialist power such as the USSR to ruin our country.

No one can believe in the discredited argument of the bourgeois-communists and their followers, who recite antiquated concepts of social and economic organization like parrots.

We agree that the land must be made to produce for the benefit of all Costa Ricans, but a country without private enterprise does not progress. We do not want a state of this type here. The state here must be like our hands, working constantly and painlessly, for when one feels pain it means something is going wrong.

In this country there are second, third and even fourth class citizens, and it is they who defile the walls and monuments, who insult our constitution and mock our laws.

Here the communists assemble and rail against the established order. Even foreign communists visit us and meet in our country with our political leaders. I will agree to this when the communist regimes allow the same thing, when they allow criticism, political plurality, when they allow trade unions and free elections. The communists talk of one thing and do another, and this in any language is called lying.

The communists in Costa Rica are capable of anything and the only thing they want is to obtain, through political means and violence, what they are not capable of winning through competence and their own efforts.

One need not be a communist to be concerned and to do something for the poor. One need not be a communist to have social awareness, but what is certain is that one cannot be a communist and a Christian at the same time, for the one is the negation of the other.

And it will be recalled that in our democracy--one of the few surviving in Latin America--freedom involves obedience to and respect for the law.

5157  
CSO: 3010

COSTA RICA

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION CONDEMNS ILLEGAL STRIKES

PA212334 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 Jul 80 p 4A

[Text] The Costa Rican Union of Private Enterprise Chambers and Associations has issued a statement condemning the present wave of illegal strikes throughout the country.

"Once again the Costa Rican Union of Private Enterprise Chambers and Associations is obliged to publicly express its deep concern over disrespect for legality and over the very existence of the labor laws in force," the document states.

The document further states that "illegal strikes have become a daily occurrence and Costa Ricans have been forced to live with them and to watch our democratic system wear away day after day."

The business organization refers to the worker's right to strike, which it considers unchallengeable in its role of improving the workers' socioeconomic conditions, although it stresses that the right must be exercised "prudently and with full social awareness."

The statement adds that, "in recent years a small minority in Costa Rica, guided by foreign ideologies which are inconsistent with our way of life, has been imposing a new system of threats and, why not say it, of terror, violence and coercion, whose sole objective is the destruction of the Costa Rican system of democratic liberties."

The business organization goes further into this subject and states that "through their actions, which are well-known, these 'labor' movements have shown that they are political groups similar to those which have unleashed a wave of terror and repression in the rest of Central America. By attempting to destabilize our political, economic and social system, these groups seek to achieve the same objectives which they have been openly pursuing in other countries through subversion and the use of weapons."

The statement concludes that: "For all these reasons we seriously call for the attention of the administrative and judicial authorities and of all citizens so that we may decide once and for all if there is, in this country, respect for the law and the existing democratic institutions."

The document is signed by 25 business chambers and associations.

CSO: 3010

SOVIET CHEMICAL WARFARE LABORATORY ASSISTANCE ACKNOWLEDGED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 22 Jun 80 p 56

[Article by Persida Chibas Ponce: "Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Central Chemical Troops Laboratory"]

[Text] The 25th anniversary of the founding of the Central Chemical Troops Laboratory was commemorated with a gathering held in the ceremonial hall of the Ernesto Che Guevara Central Pioneers Palace in Lenin Park.

Comrade Vilma Espin, a member of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, presided at the gathering, along with Lt Col Pedro Gonzalez Melian, and other commanders and officers in the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces].

Also present were the head of the laboratory, Soviet advisers, and the founders of that center, to whom certificates of recognition for their 15 years of work were presented. In the concluding address at the ceremony, Lt Col Evaristo Perez Medina reviewed the research work and scientific rigor developed during these years by the laboratory. He spoke of the decisive contribution made by a group of reserve officers who have collaborated in the development of their specialty, as well as the dedication of Dr Julio Lopez Rendueles, a scientific collaborator who contributed to the research and work so happily completed.

He noted the role played by the Soviet experts in obtaining these successes, and the advice and aid they are providing in the plans for the building of a new laboratory, including the equipping of it and the training of specialists in the coming years. This will make it possible to step up the work being done by the regular and reserve officers who have completed hundreds of studies, special projects and experimental production of substitutes for imported chemical products, guaranteeing a supply of them for the FAR, both in wartime and in peacetime.

In conclusion, he congratulated the team of officers at the laboratory for the successes achieved and the revolutionary self-sacrifice with which they are contributing to the development and perfecting of the research work.

After the gathering was adjourned, an exhibit was inaugurated. It contains examples of the main high-quality rationalization and invention projects, which represent a considerable saving in resources for the FAR and the national economy.

CUBA

ARMY COLONEL SEES COLD WAR RESURRECTION AS U.S. TAUNT

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 29 Jun 80 pp 8-11

[Article by Lt Col Tomas Diez Acosta, holder of a degree in political science: "The Resurrection of a Corpse"]

[Text] Since the end of World War II, the international situation has been characterized by the rise of the world revolutionary movement and the constant aggravation of the general crisis in capitalism. To counteract this, American imperialism, which had become the bulwark of the world reactionary movement, attempted to slow the irreversible advance of the peoples toward socialism, democracy, national liberation, peace and social progress, and set itself the goal of world domination.

To this end the U.S. imperialists pursued a foreign policy "from a position of strength," and characterized by intimidation, called the "cold war," mainly directed against the countries in the socialist community, and first of all against the USSR, against the struggle being pursued by the workers' class in the capitalist countries and against the national liberation movement.

The cold war foreign policy has been a part of each of the programs drafted by the various administrations in the White House since World War II ended.

For two and a half decades a tense situation in international relations was maintained and they pushed the world to the brink of thermonuclear war.

Until the end of the decade of the '60s and the beginning of the '70s the international climate and the whole course of the development of events on the world scene, as well as all world policy, began to evidence marked changes designed to alleviate international tension and to reduce the threat of a new world war. The cold war was ended. The factors underlying these changes can be reduced to the following.

1. The successive strengthening of the economic, political and military capacities and international influence of the USSR and the other countries in the socialist community. This factor precisely played a decisive role,

showing that the hopes nurtured by the government circles in the United States and the other capitalist powers that they could ensure their military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist states were without future promise.

2. The creation of dozens of independent nations, thanks to the success of the national liberation movements, which gave rise to a change in the political map of the world. The majority of these young states had rejected the imperialist dictates and not a few have realized that their natural allies are the socialist nations, in the struggle against any aggressive action, for peace and for international security.

3. Although the United States continues to be the main modern capitalist power, the reestablishment of the economies of the countries of Western Europe and Japan removed from it its previous hegemony. In the 1950s and 1960s the distribution and balance of forces in the capitalist world gradually changed and the main centers of imperialist rivalries became clear: the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

4. The increase of all the anti-imperialist forces in the world, the rise of the workers' movement and the strengthening of the positions of the left wing, of the parties of the workers' class, and above all, the communist parties in the majority of the capitalist countries.

5. Certain changes which came about in government circles in the main capitalist countries in the West, where a certain trend toward realism was evidenced. The basic characteristic of this factor is that a group of statesmen and politicians in the West is becoming aware of the consequences and the threats inherent in the increase in armaments, and are coming better to understand the need the search for new approaches in the realm of foreign policy.

All of these factors taken together contributed to a strengthening of a view in favor of reviving the main dogmas of the cold war, in the main capitalist countries at the end of the decade of the '60s.

"The transition from the cold war, from the dangerous confrontation of the two worlds, to detente," L. I. Brezhnev stressed, "has been related above all to the changes occurring in the balance of forces on the world scene. But great effort has been necessary in order for men--and above all those who direct the policies of nations--to begin to be accustomed to thinking that what is natural is not balancing on the brink of war, but settling disputes, not clashing, but cooperating in peace."\*

The signing of a series of agreements and conventions by the socialist countries and the leading capitalist nations has been a tangible evidence

\*"Documents and Resolutions, 25th CPSU Congress," Moscow, 1976, Novosti Press Agency Publishing House.

of the changes which came about at the end of the decade of the '60s. They stressed the need to observe the principle of peaceful coexistence in international affairs. Within the framework of this situation, Soviet-American relations play a special role, resulting from the situation of the USSR within the world socialist system and that of the United States within the world capitalist system, the role both countries play in the world economy and world politics, their military power, and strategic weapons and nuclear missiles in particular.

The Soviet-American summit negotiations which took place in the first half of the 1970s played a great role in normalizing the relations between the two countries in the process of detente and the strengthening of international security. During these meetings, many documents, treaties, agreements and protocols were signed, designed first of all to alleviate the threat of a nuclear war and also to contribute to consolidating mutual understanding and guaranteeing stability in relations. The results were the visible steps taken toward promoting mutually advantageous cooperation in many fields. This position adopted by the U.S. government circles was dictated by the changes which had occurred in the balance of forces of the two systems, in particular in the realm of strategic weaponry, which has basically altered the strategic military situation of the United States and forced the government circles in that country to make a certain "reassessment of values" in foreign policy, to make a gradual transition from the cold war policy and confrontation with the USSR to a policy of negotiation, as well as recognizing that peaceful coexistence among the nations of both systems is the objective basis for relations between them.

However, detente was not yet an irreversible process. Political detente was not complemented by military detente. In addition, the strength of the war arsenals throughout the world continue to grow, mainly thanks to the development and manufacture of more powerful and destructive weapons. The war industry complexes and the reactionary forces of the imperialists urged the intensification of the armaments race.

In the second half of the 1970s, the forces voicing their opposition to detente and the continuing improvement of Soviet-American relations became notably more active in the United States. The United States contributed not a few problems and difficulties to the relations between the two countries and thanks to this, the constructive development of Soviet-American relations slowed perceptibly.

It would be well to note that under the present conditions--given the new balance of forces, on principle, on a world scale--capitalism continues to be capitalism, with its inherent aspirations to aggression and expansion, to exploit not only its own people but others as well, as well as to use force and violence both within the country and abroad, with a profound propensity toward militarism. It should be added that in the United States and many other capitalist countries, the military industrial complex has

become a serious economic and political factor which has a profound effect on all the actions of the bourgeois governments, parliaments and parties.

It is these forces which, on principle, oppose detente in the capitalist countries. To these must be added the Maoist leadership in China, which also seeks this end in its actions designed to undermine world security and to hinder the improvement of the international situation. Beijing went as far as armed aggression against socialist Vietnam and joins with the most orthodox Western parties on a return to the cold war.

Another factor of considerable importance in the present foreign policy of the Carter administration has been the domestic situation in the United States, reflected in the increasing acuteness of problems of inflation and unemployment, the impoverishment of millions of black and white citizens in the richest country in the capitalist world, and massive crime. The increasing acuteness of these problems, from which an effort is being made to divert attention by means of artificially exaggerated foreign alarms, the inability of the government to answer the charges of "weakness" and "softness" made against it are irresistibly tempting certain American leaders to demonstrate their "firmness." To show this in the struggle against inflation or unemployment is difficult, we must say, but to transfer this "firmness" or in any case to try to transfer it to foreign policy seems easier to them.

On the other hand, the failure of the demagogic human rights policy vaunted by President James Carter, as well as the successes of the revolutionary movement throughout the world and in his own rear guard, in Latin America, such as for example the defeat of the bloody Somoza dictatorship by the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, the overthrow of the corrupt regime in Grenada and the beginning of profound political and socioeconomic changes in that country and the revolutionary convulsions in El Salvador have renewed the war-mongering policy of the U.S. imperialists, led by the most reactionary and backward elements in U.S. society and by the representatives of the military industrial complexes.

The Carter administration has implemented the plans and lucubrations of national security advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, who has been the main promoter of the cold war policy. Using various deceitful pretexts overused for several decades, among them the "defense of the zones of vital national interest," the safeguarding of the "threatened security of the United States," the "communist threat," the defense of the "free world," etc, the imperialists threaten to push mankind into an atmosphere of world tension and force a regression in the gains won in the process of international detente.

From 1978 to the present, there have been increasing evidences and demonstrations revealing the revival of the policy "from a position of strength" and military intimidation characteristic of the "cold war." Among the main events of this sort we might note the following.

Carter's prohibition, in July of 1978, of the sale by the Sperry Rand Corporation to the USSR of a computer for use by the TASS agency to report to the world during the 1980 Olympics. In addition, he ordered exports of oil technology to the USSR placed under direct White House control.

That same month, the U.S. government cancelled three high-level visits to the USSR, and Carter ordered a review of all the short-term trade planned with that country.

In September 1978, a campaign of slander against the Cuban revolution was pursued and the pseudocrisis of the MIG-23s was created and used as a pretext for renewing spy flights over our national territory using SR-71 aircraft.

Throughout the year 1978 and the beginning of 1979, the U.S. imperialists, utilizing diplomatic pressure and with the reactionary Maoist gang in Peking, attempted to boycott the holding of the Sixth Summit Conference of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries in Havana.

They encouraged and gave moral support to the expansionist and hegemonic venture of the Chinese leadership against the Vietnamese people, which developed into the frustrated military attack of China on Vietnam. This, together with the threat to invade Laos, created a center of international tension in Southeast Asia early in 1979.

They hindered and blocked the approval of the SALT II agreement signed in Vienna in June of 1979 by the U.S. Congress. In turn, they tried to make that approval a means for use in diplomatic blackmail of the USSR.

During the holding of the Sixth Summit Conference of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries in Havana, the imperialist press organs and news agencies launched an anti-Cuban and anti-Soviet campaign, brandishing the so-called "threat of a Soviet brigade in Cuba," which was used as a pretext to justify the establishment of the so-called Caribbean military command, with headquarters in Cayo Hueso, for the purpose of intimidating and interfering in the whole of the Caribbean and Central American area, and mainly directed against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

The establishment, at the end of 1979, of the so-called rapid reaction forces and the building of new naval units, as was the case with the Fifth East Indian Fleet.

In the middle of the month of December 1979, the U.S. imperialists exerted pressure on their NATO allies and approved, during the ministerial meeting of that organization, a decision to establish 108 launching systems in the countries of Western Europe for the U.S. Pershing-2 nuclear missile, as well as 464 Cruiser missiles. This NATO decision undermined the achievements of the detente which characterized the situation in Europe after the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Helsinki in 1975.

The 4 January speech this year by President Carter on U.S. television was saturated with the phraseology and the spirit of the cold war.

During that address one could hear the gross lies perpetrated by the Yankee imperialists about the events which occurred in Afghanistan, in which connection the U.S. president ordered supplies of advanced technology and strategic materials to the USSR interrupted, suspended delivery of 17 million tons of grain and took other steps of a diplomatic, economic and cultural nature. In addition, the Senate debate on the SALT II treaty was postponed and a boycott of the Olympics to be held in Moscow in the summer of 1980 was ordered.

Approval of the 1980 budget for military expenditures, the largest in the country's history, totaling \$141 billion 200 million, and announcement of an increase in it by 5.2 percent for 1981.

The policy of the U.S. government during the first half of 1980 has been characterized by the development of ever-greater collaboration with the treasonable gang in the Maoist leadership of China, the sponsorship of new aggressive military alliances in the Middle East, conspiracy against Afghanistan, and the threatening of Iran with the economic blockade. And the threat of the use of its full naval military potential, even going so far as to carry out such wild ventures as the frustrated commando operation to "rescue the hostages," and in the Caribbean, the path of provocation and threat was definitively adopted.

The announcement and execution of military maneuvers for the purposes of intimidation in various parts of the world, such as for example the "Solid Shield-80" military maneuvers, designed to frighten the peoples of the Caribbean at a time when our country is waging an urgent battle for the dignity and sovereignty of the fatherland in response to the events which they themselves provoked in the embassies of Peru and Venezuela, when free Nicaragua rejected the conditional "aid" of Washington, and at a time when the people of Salvador are struggling against repression and for freedom.

Exertion of diplomatic pressure on the American allies in Western Europe and Japan to persuade them to join in the anti-Soviet campaign and the economic and diplomatic blockade of Iran.

This is an incomplete list of the deeds perpetrated by the Yankee imperialists which reflect the return to a foreign policy "from a position of strength" against the USSR, the socialist countries and the revolutionary movement throughout the world, which were the characteristics of the governments of Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon, in other words, the policy of the "cold war era," pushing the world to the brink of thermo-nuclear war with catastrophic consequences for mankind.

The vital interests of the peoples require that this absurd imperialist policy which is hindering the process of international detente and has slowed and is seeking to halt the advance of mankind toward socialism, democracy, peace and social progress be immediately abandoned, and the first secretary of our party, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, said with full clarity at the UN:

"The rattle of sabers, the threatening language, the high-handed manner on the international scene must cease. Enough of the illusion that the problems of the world can be resolved with nuclear weapons. Bombs would kill the hungry, the sick, the ignorant, but they cannot kill hunger, illness or ignorance. Nor can they slaughter the just rebellion of the peoples, and in such a holocaust the rich, who have the most to lose in this world, will die too."

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5157  
CSO: 3010

**ARTILLERY ACADEMY CADETS TO COMPETE IN USSR ARMY SPORTS EVENT**

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 7 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] A Cuban team will participate next month in a sports event of the Friendly Armies. It is a map and compass field orientation exercise. It will take place in the Soviet city of Minsk.

The participants, all cadets of the Camilo Cienfuegos Revolutionary Armed Forces Artillery Academy, are national champions of the armed forces for the second year in a row. They recently revalidated their title in the competition held in Santa Maria Loma.

Capt Julio Arozarena Baralt, technical adviser of the team, said that the event "is a purely military exercise." It is practiced by the member-nations of the Sports Committee of the Friendly Armies. It consists of the location of various points with the help of maps and compasses. The event requires knowledge of military topography and physical training because success, of course, depends on speed. The winning team is the one that first completes the 8 to 12-kilometer course.

So far, eight athletes have been selected of which six can participate in the event. The eight are: Ernesto Orlando Reyes Alonso, Osvaldo Perez Cuellar, Fernando Rodriguez Portela, Alfredo Soto Ceballo, Rafael Caballero Terrero, Jose Emilio Lanza Hernandez, Jose Luis Ferrer Mendez and Vladimir Collado Melo.

At this time, the cadets of the academy are taking final examinations and have not neglected their studies nor their sports training.

Of the group of eight who are going to the USSR, four will graduate this year and will thus go to the event as officers of our armed forces.

"It is well to point out," Captain Arozarena said, "that youths who enlist in our military academies are given the opportunity to continue practicing sports systematically and that they may some day represent their country in international events. In other words there is no conflict between military instruction and sports or recreational activities."

Our cadets will go to the event, slated to take place in mid-August, accompanied by two coaches. They are 1st Lt Angel Nueva Zamora, physical training coach, and Capt Rodovaldo Cylwik Alvarez, military topography coach.

Also included as a delegate is the first substitute for the commanding officer of the artillery academy, Lt Col Reinaldo Llanes Menendez.

"Before we leave, we shall achieve good results in our training and have equally good results in the competition," said Cadet Rafael Caballero as we left. Caballero holds a first place standing for individuals in the national championship of the armed forces.

CSO: 3010

EASTERN ARMY AIR DEFENSE UNIT TRAINS IN FIELD

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 29 Jun 80 pp 28-30

[Article by Jorge Luis Blanco: "Second Congress Maneuvers of the Eastern Army--Field Training"]

[Text] The roads are almost impassable. The rain has not ceased to caress the land. The mud seeks to become a hopeless barrier to the boots attempting to hurry. The vehicles move ahead with difficulty, but they move ahead. So they must, because adverse weather conditions cannot prevent these combatants in the anti-aircraft artillery of a motorized infantry unit of the Eastern Army from completing their training in the field, which will culminate with the holding of maneuvers in which their routines and skills in dealing with situations approximating those which may occur in reality will be demonstrated.

The majority are members of the reserve, coming mainly from the farm zones. Only a few hours have elapsed since they arrived at the present location, and already they have in hand the task of creating, little by little, the most desirable living conditions. Everywhere small field tents are going up. A man who says he is a carpenter is beginning to "rig up" the first wall, with wood taken from all kinds of vegetation.

Then, once a good part of the water contained in the canteens, the inseparable companion of the soldier, has been finished, the first combat training class will arrive here beside the 37-mm guns which are already aimed in defense at the blue of the sky.

"Comrades," says the battery commander, "shortly we will participate in a great maneuver in which our unit will play a very active role. Training must be increased to the maximum as of now in order to achieve the best results."

The first subject, firing practice, although not new to them, then arouses greater interest. And they ask first one question and then another, wanting to extract every last detail from the weapon.

Jose Manuel Gonzalez is 36. He is a native of San Luis, in Santiago de Cuba. He works as a confectioner and has participated in a number of great maneuvers, such as Ayacucho 150 and First Congress, as a member of the reserve.

"Throughout all the maneuvers in which I have participated I have gained much experience. I have been a member of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] reserve since 1967, when I finished my active military service. Yes, comrade, field training is important for the soldier, just as it is important for a pitcher to run every day, or for a boxer to punch the bag. Do you understand?"

"In the unit I now see a great number of young men with great enthusiasm and will. We who are more experienced must help them in every way possible, so that they can thus fully carry out this mission which has been assigned to us. We must carry it out and we will. It doesn't matter if it rains here every day or if our clothes stick to our bodies. Our hearts go forward . . . "

At the conclusion of our talk, Jose Manuel tells us that he went as an internationalist combatant to the People's Republic of Angola, commanding a 14.5-mm gun unit.

"Ask the South Africans about our training and how we maneuver!"

The mobilization of the reserve members was effected rapidly. The military committees worked by the watch. In a few hours the entire personnel and technical equipment left the permanent location for the target zone. Throughout this last phase, the organization and discipline of the soldiers was evident.

It was precisely while visiting one of the batteries that we had an opportunity to hear the interim chief for political work congratulate its members on their successful completion of the march which extended over many kilometers. This was the first success achieved by the unit and it could not be overlooked.

Honor to those who merit it.

The political and party work, it is only fair to note, constituted a decisive factor in the field training of the troops. It has just recently begun but it is already evident everywhere--in the murals, the evenings of questions and answers, the competitions, the demand that the technical combat and transportation equipment be constantly kept in good condition, in the cultural, recreational and political activities, in the living conditions, in a word in the whole of the life of the unit.

"This group," Maj Luis A. Mustelier told us, "has participated in many maneuvers since it was established. During Ayacucho 150, for example,

it earned outstanding marks. The political and party work then was decisive, this was the conclusion we drew. And that experience has gone with us throughout all these years. Now once again, relying on the party organizations and the UJC (Union of Young Communists), we are doing serious work in this connection, in support of the missions assigned this unit now."

Isael Tejeda Duime is one of the many reserve members making up this anti-aircraft artillery unit. An internationalist combatant in Angola, he is currently in charge of aiming a 37-mm gun.

"What subjects do you study here in NCO training?"

"Well, just today we are beginning this training with the subject of weapons handling. We will also study weapons equipment and have tactical and political training, as well as theoretical classes and firing practice."

"Have you participated in maneuvers before?"

"No, this is the first time."

"Are you happy?"

"Yes, of course."

"Why?"

"Well, you see, I understand very well what it means to be able to participate in maneuvers, which means our training in general. With this new experience we will be better able to defend the conquests of our people. We must remember that imperialism is there, treacherous and aggressive, and we cannot neglect training for a single moment."

The rain continues. The 37-mm guns challenge the clouds releasing their liquid contents. Men remain here, smiling and serene, triumphing over the mud which cannot hinder their determination to triumph.

And they will triumph.

#### PHOTO CAPTION

Page 30, bottom: Isael Tejeda, also a reserve member, served as an internationalist combatant in the People's Republic of Angola.

S157  
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

BLAS ROCA'S HEALTH--Blas Roca Calderio, member of the party's Politburo and president of the National People's Government Assembly, has held a fraternal meeting with members of the Central Committee and political and state leaders and officials. The meeting was held at the National Union of Cuban Lawyers on the 72d birthday of the veteran revolutionary leader, who announced that he will resume his official duties soon. [Text] [FL252238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 25 Jul 80]

VILMA ESPIN IN GDR--The president of the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC), Vilma Espin, has called for the fulfillment of the proposals of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) and of its first secretary, Fidel Castro. She spoke at the 26 July celebration held by the Cuban Embassy in the German Democratic Republic. Vilma Espin, who is also a member of the PCC Central Committee, arrived in Berlin from Copenhagen, Denmark. The FMC President spoke of the historic significance of the storming of the Moncada and summed up the world conference on the UN decade for women held in Copenhagen. The Cuban women's leader stressed our country's pride over the many internationalist tasks that Cubans are carrying out in various parts of the world. [Text] [FL281504 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1405 GMT 28 Jul 80]

ANGOLA CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY--Cuba's ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola, Rafael Francia Mestre, has asserted that relations between the parties, governments and peoples of both countries are today more solid than ever. Francia Mestre met with newsmen at an Angolan-Cuban ideological activity in Angola to mark the 27th anniversary of the Moncada barracks assault. The Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee member said that relations between the two countries intensified following Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos' visit to Cuba. A photographic exhibit depicting the victories achieved by the Cuban revolution has opened in Angola to commemorate the 27th anniversary of the Moncada barracks assault. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2013 GMT 25 Jul 80]

ALMEIDA VISITS JAMAICAN SCHOOL--Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Council of State, has visited what is considered to be the most modern school for physical education instructors on this continent. It was donated by Cuba to Jamaica. The school's name is (J. C. Foster) and is located in the community of Ariguanabo in the outskirts (Spain town), which is 40 kms from Kingston, the Jamaican capital. This school has classrooms and dormitories for 500 boarding students as well as large sports facilities including gymnasium for multiple uses, an olympic swimming pool with diving tank and areas for all types of sports. The Cuban and Jamaican construction workers building this beautiful school are working 14 hours per day to complete it before 26 July. On that day, the 27th anniversary of the revolutionary storming of the Moncada barracks, Cuba will officially deliver this modern school to Jamaica at a mass rally to be presided by Prime Minister Michael Manley and Cuban Vice President Juan Almeida. [Text] [FL241024 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Jul 80]

RETAIL MANAGERS' VIOLATIONS--Holguin--Violations of existing regulations covering retail outlets, restaurants and bars and the service these units are failing to provide their customers have involved 121 managers in the last few months in Holguin Province. More than 1,300 such violations and infractions have been tallied in the wake of inspections made between February and May of this year in the municipalities of Sagua de Tanamo, Mayari, Cacocun and Calixto Garcia. Of the 265 units inspected, 81 were engaged in food service, 49 in industrial products, 68 in restaurant service and 5 others in other lines. The inspections, carried out by officials of the people's government in the retail and food service departments, revealed violations in the right of purchasing, favoritism, lack of merchandise offered for sale, defective scales, price alterations and concealment of merchandise. [Text] [Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 8 Jul 80 p 1]

CSO: 3010

EL SALVADOR

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR ACTION TO SOLVE 'SERIOUS PROBLEMS'

PA190149 San Salvador Radio Panamericana in Spanish 0234 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Station editorial]

[Text] Something serious is occurring in the country. Nationally and internationally we are damned. Some of us are positive thinkers and we still wish to believe that there is a possibility of rational solutions for the country. God wants a new society to be built, but God's plan, as our slain prophet Monsignor Romero would say, is not based on destruction, blood or pain.

However, the truth is that we already have an environment of death. We all blame each other. We all try to claim that we are right and some try to impose their will with weapons, bombs, kidnappings and violations of the most elementary human rights.

We cannot, therefore, simply say that nothing is happening here. Friends, something serious is happening here. Thousands upon thousands of refugees have left their farms, their little houses. This simple fact must tell us something. Thousands have gone abroad, fleeing this country of death. Some peasants who have taken refuge in the Costa Rican Embassy said that if an airbridge were provided for them to leave the country, surely thousands of compatriots would leave because they can no longer bear this environment. This must tell us something.

Thousands have been killed so far in 1980 and this is no exaggeration. Those bodies, most of them unidentified, others unburied and partially eaten by animals, bodies of men, women and children, bodies of professionals, of peasants, workers and students who were killed simply because they were identified as being in disagreement with the government, must all tell us something.

The international reports, the occupation of churches and embassies, strikes and many measures of pressure are all telling us something.

We cannot, therefore, fold our arms and sit down on a stick of dynamite and say that nothing is happening here; the news is all alarmist; things are normal here.

It is, therefore, not enough to condemn violence with mere words, nor is it enough to try to impose peace by means of weapons. Peace is not simply the absence of war. The patrols, the state of siege, the news networks and the hiding of truth, the roadblocks will not save us. We believe there are men in the country who can seek--if there is still time--the most rational and civilized solutions. To speak of condemning violence without admitting that for reasons of expediency or complicity one is cooperating with it, makes no sense.

Let the causes of violence also be condemned. Let the persons truly responsible for provoking the violence be punished once and for all. And those to blame are certainly not among the people, who are being barbarously punished.

CSO: 3010

EL SALVADOR

SALVADORAN COMMUNIST SAYS VIOLENT CHANGE COMING

PA271708 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 0114 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

(Text) In a recent Radio Moscow transmission monitored in Tegucigalpa, Jorge Shafik Handal, top leader of the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES], said that the Honduran Patriotic Front [Frente Patriotico Hondureno --FPH] already has its rank and file ready to start a process of changes through violence in Honduras. He said that the FPH is supported by the revolutionary forces of Nicaragua in El Salvador. Handal noted that the FPH is only waiting for the order to start revolutionary activities in Honduras and overthrow the present military rulers--loyal representatives of Yankee imperialism, oppressors, human rights violators, exploiters of poor classes and so forth. Handal added that the Central American revolutionary forces have infiltrated the Guatemalan and Honduran armies and that their agents tell them about the plans that the military officers have to crush the revolutionary processes started in Nicaragua, continued in El Salvador and to be followed in Guatemala and Honduras.

The PCES leader also made an important disclosure: He said that the leaders who will awaken the oppressed people of Honduras and Guatemala are in the Catholic Church. He said that they will be the ones to bring about the freedom the people yearn for and which is denied them because of the U.S. transnationals.

In another part of his interview, Handal predicted that the Salvadoran people will succeed and that it will not be long until the banner of freedom is paraded throughout the streets of Honduras and Guatemala by the oppressed and exploited people who have been denied the right to live.

CSO: 3010

EL SALVADOR

MINISTRY ASKS PEOPLE TO COOPERATE WITH MILITARY

PA212320 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 21 Jul 80 pp 2, 26

[Text] Government spokesmen have said that increased military patrol activity seeks to normalize the country's social sectors.

The capital city and other main cities, as well as main highways, are being patrolled by military and security forces.

The Defense Ministry has asked the people to cooperate with the patrols throughout the country in order to immediately normalize production activities.

We have been told that results have been very positive so far, and that labor and business activities, in general, are increasing as labor and management feel more confident and secure.

Patrols are being carried out by members of all the security forces with direct cooperation from military units.

Last week there was a considerable increase in all activities. It is hoped that labor activities will increase in the next few days.

There is more tranquillity than in previous weeks throughout the country, and it is expected that the situation will improve in the next few days.

The Defense Ministry recommends that Salvadoran citizens trust the army in its task of guaranteeing life and property, according to our political constitution.

CSO: 3010

GUATEMALA

VIOLENCE, POLITICAL ATTACKS IN COUNTRY SCORED

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Jul 80 p 10

[Article by Alvaro Contreras Velez in the column "Cactus": "Violence Instead of Peace"]

[Text] It is a cruel irony, at a time when there is talk of promoting peace, symbolized by a monument perpetuating the memory of the recently beatified Brother Pedro, that violence is claiming more victims daily and is delivering its tragic blows, without distinction as to social class, religious or political creeds or profession or position. We are distressed by the sight of El Salvador, while in Guatemala, as people commonly say, things are getting very hot.

The price in blood and lives and in other ominous effects of an undeclared but obvious and deadly war is being paid by business, professional, student, religious, agricultural, peasant and worker sectors; by the police and the military; by members of political parties. No one is exempt from what is taking place.

Among those who have fallen victim to violence are businessmen such as Alberto Habie, husband and wife Carlos and Crista Neutze de Bickford and Jose Antonio Bay Estrada, a bus company executive.

The complete list of victims would be endless and frightful; however, picked at random, the following professional persons should be added to the above-mentioned cases: Luis Felipe Mendizabal, Carlos Rene Recinos Sandoval, Carlos Alberto Figueroa Castro and his wife, Edna Ibarra de Figueroa, Carlos Humberto Figueroa Aguja, Francisco Navarro Mejia and Josefina de Navarro, Otto Raul Diemeck, Carlos Martinez Perez, Olga Navarro Barberena, students Julio Fernandez Alvarado Solorzano, Ana Maria Mendoza, Jose Leon Diaz, Octavio Neftali Paredes, and union leaders Marlon Rodolfo Mendizabal and Carlos Enrique Melchor Giron.

The journalists' association has also been hit hard by the death of three of its members: Belte Villatoro Cabrera, Eliot Fernandez Mazariegos and Marco Antonio Cacao Munoz. The assassination of these three colleagues

was the cause of a protest and denunciation on the part of the APG [Guatemalan Journalists Association], the Press Chamber and the press in general, since this involves a treacherous attack against free expression of thought.

Reports of the kidnapping of the well-known businessman, philanthropist and beloved friend, Jose A. de Lima, have been a cause for concern and sorrow, as have those of Drs Tejada Valenzuela and Newman, of the INCAP [Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama] and of Hastedt Villagran, an executive of a farm machinery company.

The disappearance of 27 union leaders who, according to reports from labor organizations, were kidnapped at the headquarters of the CNT [National Confederation of Workers], has also been cause for distress and concern. Among these leaders was the secretary of the PRENSA LIBRE union, Manuel Rene Polanco Salguero. As of today, the whereabouts of the latter are unknown.

Violence is accompanied by terrorism, involving fires which occurred at the restaurants Pollo Campero, Hardee's, Monchies, La Feijoada and other commercial establishments, in some of which robbery was added to the fires, with the consequent material losses.

The question of the man in the street becomes generalized in the midst of the clamor against this ominous fight: How long, sir, how long? Because the same thing happens every day. There are, on the average, between 8 and 10 deaths every 24 hours, and that is a conservative figure.

The question is also being asked: Is it possible that there is no one who can bring peace? And: Is there anyone who thinks that something is gained with gunpowder and killing? The answer does not seem to come from anywhere. In the meantime, every hour that passes we move closer to the precipice.

8143  
CSO: 3010

GUATEMALA

COLUMNIST STRESSES NEED FOR CAMPAIGN TO RECOVER BELIZE

PA140314 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 7 Jul 80 p 10

[Article by Antonio Najera Saravia: "From the Mountain?" Column--"National Determination"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] At the time I wrote this article, it was announced that "the talks on /our Belize/ will be resumed on 7 July in New York." It was also reported that the delegation will be made up of four known fighters in these matters (PRENSA LIBRE, 4 July, page 16). Congratulations for the experience, but there has been a lot said about /Guatemalan submissiveness/ so one must deplore the lack of people with a more aggressive nationalist bent.

One must once again criticize the secrecy surrounding these "negotiations." Francisco Linares Aranda (Shory) published in this newspaper on 26 June, page 11, that it is "clearly necessary to give a thorough briefing to the people on foreign relations and government actions in this field, /particularly when they include international negotiations of crucial importance/, because the people have the need and right to know how that the Guatemalan people /will be always allowed to participate in matters of absolute national interest such as the Belize case./"

Unfortunately, everything related with Belize has been handled wrong... The administrations never decide to launch a national patriotic campaign. It is we, the private citizens, who talk about this because to the politicians (whose main concern is how to arm themselves in the shortest possible time), the "conflict" (even the name is misleading because it is a /theft/ carried out by England as were other cases) is a "very delicate" matter. I was given this excuse once so that I would not write about the national obligation to recover what is ours. I asked what was meant by "very delicate" and was told that the situation could lead us into war. Consequently, whoever says "very delicate" while speaking about Belize, is hiding a great fear, showing a selfish attitude and giving preference to personal interests rather than national interests.

Mario Ribas Montes has already told us how a president who was clever in handling propaganda had adopted a pseudobellicose stand when he was already a failure. This has been happening because we have not been told what is being planned. /No Guatemalan can accept a piece of what is all ours/ and whoever does not have the courage to try to get it all /does not deserve to live among us/ in this fruitful land where it is relatively easy to be happy.

In view of the above, /we must demand/ that the delegation include independent newsmen, not those who receive graft or those who are in prominent positions. The Guatemalans cannot accept "transactions" that represent the loss of 25 percent of the national territory, which was already diminished by 50 percent because of the incompetence of our officials in the previous century. In addition, this type of situation gives carte blanche to the enemies of Guatemala who are seeking reasons and occasions to do away with institutions.

However, the commentary of an article published in a Belizean newspaper (THE REPORTER, Belize City, 8 June 1980) appeared in the front page of EL IMPARCIAL on 25 June noting that we need a more direct access for our oil to the Atlantic. International pressure is being exerted by Israel (according to the information) which is expecting that we sell our oil to it in order to avoid any limitation in this vital resource. If this nation helps us to get /what is ours/, it would receive the appreciation of the Guatemalans. Other nations, such as the United States, /have never cooperated/, playing dumb and favoring the British viewpoint. ("Which Way Is Belize Going," by Roberto Carpio Nicolle)

If we really had Israeli support, we could say that we had received their good offices in support of our side, as it is said in legal terms. We must know if this "support" is conditional, and if so, what these "conditions" are.../again one must stress the importance of more information./ An unexpected statement of something which is not completely suitable may result in amassing antigovernment feeling with unpleasant results for all.

As we progress and become more developed, and as soon as all the roads in the north are paved, the peten [panhandle] will be populated and we will increasingly feel the need for a short route to the sea. Through Belize it would be a few hundred kilometers, but going through Puerto Barrios would be approximately 1,000 km. This is quite a substantial difference now that fuel is more expensive.

What is still more surprising is that this government--which, because of its /decidedly anticommunist/ policy, needs the support of all Guatemalans-- has not started a full campaign to intensify nationalism. Well, maybe those parasites in the government do not want to run the risk of running into a "very delicate situation..."

Moreover, it seems that the Center for Military Studies (CEM) /does not know anything about psychological matters when it is time to fight./ While the communists prepare their victims psychologically (in order to sacrifice them when they think they are doing something generous) we belittle the readiness of our people /to give full support to efforts for the recovery of all our national territory.

It is obvious that we cannot continue like this. The government /must fire all those incompetents in the (bad) public relations agencies./ If the government wants to compensate them for their campaign efforts, then that is more than enough. A new team must devote itself to explaining critically what communism is, to praising democracy and to promoting the /national crusade to recover Belize./ At the same time and without deceit, the government must reveal all the details of those "negotiations" which could mean a step backward.../

CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ATTACK ON NEWSMEN

Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 10 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Today the government of the republic condemned threats made against the association of journalists.

In a communique released this morning, the government attributed such intimidation to extremist clandestine organizations of the left and right.

The communique adds that the intention of these organizations is to maintain the civilian population in a state of anxiety.

"The government, by condemning threats against the national press corps, is reaffirming its intention to uphold the inalienable rights which the laws provide for citizens, principally freedom of the press," the communique adds.

Anonymous sectors have made threats against members of the media.

Representatives of the media have commented on these matters at the trade union level and have expressed their concern because obviously what is involved is a campaign designed to create confusion among press elements.

In the face of this situation, the various organizations of journalists could be convened to hold extraordinary meetings of their members to publicly request enforcement of constitutional provisions.

According to Article 65 of the Constitution, freedom of the press without prior censorship is ensured and the law provides that anyone violating this right by failing to respect a private life or moral principles will be held accountable.

This article states: "Denunciations, criticism or censures of public officials and employees for purely official acts executed in connection with their public function do not constitute the crime of slander or libel."

It has been publicly reiterated by representatives of the media that "journalists are engaged in work which has the full support of the Constitution of the republic and which is removed from partisan political movements."

GUATEMALA

FUTURE DIPLOMATS SHOULD UNDERGO THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

PA192201 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 9 Jul 80 p 15

[From the "Melting Pot" column]

[Excerpts] Who can get lost if he is well oriented? Guatemala has paid the high cost of not granting enough attention to persons proposed as diplomatic representatives from friendly countries. We only have to recall the Spanish Embassy tragedy, the serious accusations, grave responsibilities, the failures resulting from panic, the consequences of an apparently unimportant detail, such as disregarding the background of someone who could bring in a dagger concealed under false credentials or in his diplomatic briefcase. Of course every lesson has a price and this can sometimes be excessively high and therefore can never be forgotten.

The 29 June issue on the Miami HERALD carried an article on the Letelier case. The authors, John Dinges and Saul Landau implicate George W. Landau (mere coincidence; there are no family ties), then ambassador to Paraguay.

The article in the Miami HERALD was originally written for the WASHINGTON POST and was selected from the authors' book "Assassination on Embassy Row," which was published by Pantheon last week.

It would be useful if Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez on one of his frequent trips abroad or through a request to our embassy in Washington would avail himself of this book in order to obtain better information on personalities such as George Landau, who has been mentioned as future U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala. It could be that on reading the sensational disclosures made here, the arguments to refuse the appointment of this diplomat would be fully justified so as to prevent that threat from becoming a reality.

Every story about political crimes, plotted by minds worthy of a description by Cesare Lombroso--the Italian doctor and criminologist who held that a criminal was a mentally ill person--is in itself abominable.

However, the effort of sacrifice is worthwhile if it helps to protect national peace and sovereignty. The Guatemalan Government should analyse George Landau's background carefully and perhaps one may find that he has been a victim of slander, and he may innocently come to fulfill his announced mission, thus replacing Ambassador Frank Ortiz who, during his brief stay, did show that he is a diplomat and a gentleman and that one can make friends in spite of Mr Carter and his aberrations.

CSO: 3010

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR PROTESTS TERRORIST ATTACKS

PA251409 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT  
24 Jul 80

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador to Honduras Jose Leon Talavera today blamed five former officers of the Somozist National Guard for the terrorist attacks against Nicaraguan diplomatic installations in Honduras.

The most recent criminal act was reported today when a package of explosives was found near the embassy in Tegucigalpa.

Ambassador Talavera has blamed former Somozist Colonels Carlos Rodriguez, Manuel Villalobos and Rene Alegria and Lieutenants [name indistinct] Espinoza and [name indistinct] for the actions.

Yesterday Ambassador Talavera filed a formal protest with the Honduran Government due to the [word indistinct] with which the Honduran authorities view the actions of the former Somozist officers.

On Sunday night the Nicaraguan consulate in Danli was machinegunned and on Monday a bomb exploded in front of the Embassy in Tegucigalpa. The embassy was the target of an attack last week which caused heavy property damage.

CSO: 3010

HONDURAS

ATTACKS AGAINST NICARAGUAN REPRESENTATIONS 'DETESTABLE'

PA241449 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The National Press has reported the attacks against buildings where Nicaraguan diplomatic and consular representations are located. These attacks have fortunately not caused casualties. According to the reports, a bomb was thrown against the Nicaraguan Embassy in Tegucigalpa and the Nicaraguan consulate in Danli was the target of gunfire.

According to the Honduran foreign minister's statement to a San Pedro Sula newspaper on 22 July, the Nicaraguan Government has yet to file a protest to the Honduran Foreign Ministry regarding those actions. Our police are undertaking investigations and there is no doubt that the full weight of the law will be applied against those found responsible for such detestable actions.

The Honduran Government and people cannot but repudiate such actions because they seriously disrupt public order and because they are apparently directed against the representatives of a country with which Honduras maintains friendly relations.

Another report recently published by the same San Pedro Sula newspaper indicated that Nicaraguan Embassy officials in Tegucigalpa blame the Danli consulate attack on a Somorist organization called Democratic Forces [word indistinct] which they say has been threatening the Nicaraguan Embassy and progressive Hondurans, including newsmen.

It is very possible that these might be isolated actions. Nevertheless, they deserve the attention of our investigative departments. So far, Honduras has been free of the systematic violence which affects other Central American countries. Terrorism has not taken root in our country because we do not have the conditions that force people to resort to that desperate and criminal [word indistinct]. Our domestic problems, whether social or political, do not lead to violent solutions. Instead, we solve them through civilized dialogue. In view of this, we have the

right to demand that foreigners not come here to air their differences and ill-feelings with acts of vandalism as would be the case if the charges of the Nicaraguan diplomats in Tegucigalpa are confirmed.

The Honduran Government maintains and wishes to maintain close and friendly relations with the Nicaraguan Government.

This is the Honduran Government's position regarding the Nicaraguan people; Relations of understanding and brotherhood among good neighbors. Honduras' official policy has been and will continue to be one of knowing how to keep its distance and not to interfere. The government firmly believes that respect of another's right signifies peace.

Perhaps there are interests which want to endanger the peaceful coexistence among our peoples and governments. Perhaps Honduras' social and political stability is an obstacle to the pyromaniacs who seek the total agitation of Central America. But if there is something one can be sure of it is that the Honduran Government is constantly alert so that this will not occur. No decent Honduran will participate in such an aberration, either through the violation of the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other nations or through a crime against humanity such as terrorism.

CSO: 3010

HONDURAS

STUDENT ON HONDURAN RADIO'S ANTI-NICARAGUAN BROADCASTS

PA250253 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Telephone Interview with Honduran University Student Federation President Mario Rivera by Unidentified Reporter--presumably recorded]

[Text] [Rivera] At this time, we believe that the reports of Nicaraguan diplomats in Honduras merely reflect the widespread activities in Honduras of counterrevolutionary elements, former members of the Somoza National Guard who roam around freely in Honduras, some under the protection of certain Honduran military and civilian authorities.

We think that these actions of Somozists and counterrevolutionaries were intended to darken the first anniversary of the people's Sandinist revolution. The commemoration at 19 July square clearly showed that the Nicaraguan people will not tolerate this counterrevolution. This significant support for the new Government of National Reconstruction and its vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, clearly showed what the Nicaraguan people want.

The enormous number of Somozists in Honduras, the enormous number of former national guardmen who roam around freely, sometimes under the protection of civilian and military authorities, make the diplomatic representations of our Nicaraguan brothers the target of the persons who suffered defeat at the hands of the people--people who arose against the enemies exploiting them. These persons are, therefore, attacking the representatives of the great Sandinist people's revolution in Honduras, that is, diplomatic missions here in Tegucigalpa.

[Question] Companero Rivera, has the Honduran student movement protested against these attacks?

[Answer] We have constantly reported, even named, the training camps of former Somozist guards and counterrevolutionaries located near the Nicaraguan border at places such as El Paraiso, El Triunfo in Choluteca, Juticalpa, Olancho and (?Cataguama) in the interior and in San Pedro Sula in northern Honduras.

We have offered Nicaragua our support, although from afar. We were unable to attend the observation of the first anniversary personally. We are in classes right now. We are in the enrollment period and there are no students here. However, we saluted the revolution here at the university.

Today, we have reported on the activities of Somoza elements on the nation's main radio stations and we have appealed to the Honduran military authorities to stop protecting so many Somozists, so many counterrevolutionaries, who are not only the enemies of Nicaragua, but also are the enemies of all the people of Central America and of Honduras, who repudiate these acts against the Nicaraguan Embassy, against the ideals and the goals of all the Central Americans who want a change, of which Nicaragua is the best example.

We greet our Nicaraguan brothers with the assurance that we will contribute to the Nicaraguan revolution by engaging in our own.

[Question] Companero Rivera. There are certain radio stations in Honduras that lend themselves to these Somoza maneuvers, such as HRN, which today reported that a Sandinist army detachment and a small Nicaraguan plane had made an incursion into Honduran territory. What do you know about this and how do you university students appraise this type of information?

[Answer] This radio station you mention, which belongs to the most important radio network in this country, not only in importance but also in size, whose political position has always been against the interests, not only of the Nicaraguan people but also of the Honduran people since it represents imperialist interests, oligarchic interests, has on its newscasts the staunchest representatives of Honduras' ultraright such as Acosta Mejia, Moises Ulloa Duarte, Antonio Madariaga Velasco and so forth, to name only three commentators of this ration station, which daily poisons--or is trying to poison--our people with commentaries they describe as guidance.

Our people already know about this radio station. Our people already know what side it is on. It is, therefore, no surprise that it daily broadcasts insults against our people and against the Nicaraguan people and their diplomatic representation.

Some 5 or 6 days ago, this radio station openly and freely presented a reporter from El Paraíso Department, which borders on Nicaragua just 10 km away from La Mano border post.

This reporter, whose name is Efrain Vallejo Cerna, reported on acts of war of the counterrevolutionary brigades, even giving the names of their commanders and the sites attacked in a posture that clearly shows what side this radio station, which you have just mentioned, is on.

We believe you know this. But this is what is important: That the Nicaraguan people should know. The people of Honduras also know what this radio station is and it is no surprise to anyone. Poison comes out of serpents. And you have already mentioned what radio station is the serpent.

HONDURAS

BRIEFS

USE OF SEA RESOURCES--In order to exploit sea resources in a rational way, the military government recently enacted a law on the use of marine resources. The law sets forth the Honduran state's sovereign, exclusive and jurisdictional rights over the exploitation, conservation and administration of natural resources, living and otherwise, found in the ocean floor, subsoil and waters located in the exclusive 200-nautical-mile economic zone. The law was drawn up by Mario Caria Zapata and Dr Roberto Herrera Caceres, Honduran delegates to the Law of the Sea Conference, and is the result of several years of study. It has been reviewed by the Natural Resources Secretariat, the Foreign Secretariat and the Honduran Navy. The law reflects the concepts generally accepted during the third law of the sea conference, those contained in the Honduran regulations on the matter and in our country's fisheries development programs.

[Text] [PA241808 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT  
24 Jul 80]

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

**COSEP'S DEMANDS FOR ELECTIONS AND RAMIREZ' RESPONSE**

**Ramirez Responds to COSEP View**

**PA231446 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jul 80**

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of National Reconstruction, said this afternoon that the Sandinist revolution understands the concern voiced by the higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] concerning the need to set a date for municipal elections. He explained that municipal elections to elect a constituent assembly and later to elect the nation's general authorities are a political goal of the Sandinist revolutionary government. This was confirmed on 4 July, he added, at the installation of the state council.

Ramirez noted, however, that in sincerely interpreting the sentiment of the people, the primary concern is to carry out the various tasks of national reconstruction. That popular sentiment, he continued, has been determined by the government and the FSLN leadership from the "Direct Line" and "Facing the People" programs of Radio Sandino and national television by which they maintain direct contact every week with the people.

We do not observe among those majority sectors this concern about elections; they are more concerned with the strengthening of the revolution, and it is toward that goal that we are dedicating all our efforts. Otherwise this would have long ago ceased being a revolution.

Companero Ramirez said that so far the elections are the concern of the private sector and he advised them to give the proper priority to the desires of all Nicaraguans, to produce and invest as a private sector.

**COSEP Demands Specific Date**

**PA231501 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jul 80**

[Text] Representatives of the higher council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] held a news conference this afternoon at the Camino Real Hotel.

Jorge Salazar, Ismael Reyes and Jaime Montealegre led the conference and demanded basically that our revolutionary government set a date for the holding of elections in the country.

The members of COSEP either appear to be flying to the moon or in fact are continuing their intention to mar the image of the revolution, as they have been doing for quite some time. Their attitude cannot be interpreted any other way, because in the news conference by the junta just today, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado thoroughly discussed the topic of elections. Dr Ramirez Mercado said elections would be held in due time, but our process has more urgent tasks to confront, such as national reconstruction, economic recovery and the literacy campaign.

Despite the fact that this is not the first time our leaders have clearly established their position on this subject, the members of Private Enterprise insist on elections soon. In the first place, the COSEP members should know that our people have already voted by taking an active part in the revolution and adopting the FSLN political thesis. In addition, our people voted again Saturday, ratifying, with their massive presence at the celebration of the first anniversary, their support for the FSLN.

Nevertheless our government has promised that there will be elections, and that promise will be fulfilled, but in due time. The Private Enterprise gentlemen should get into their heads the fact that there are priorities in the revolution, as explained by Dr Ramirez Mercado, that there will be no elections whenever they want, merely to please them.

It is most probable the members of COSEP may be thinking of elections in the same terms as in the time of Somoza, when liberals and conservatives, many of them part of the private sector, distributed money and liquor to obtain votes. Well, they had better forget about those times ever coming back. Our people have gained and continue to gain high levels of awareness to insure certain failure for those who insist on the corrupt systems of the past.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

COMMENTARY DEPLORES COSEP ELECTION CALL

PA242111 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Commentary by Vicente Baca Lagos]

[Excerpts] If the National Reconstruction Government Junta were to call elections right now, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] would win by overwhelming majority against any candidate. Nobody ignores this truth in Nicaragua and abroad. What, then, does the higher council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] mean by asking for elections every time it is frightened?

For some months now, the COSEP and other political organizations representing the same interests have been asking for elections in our country, or at least, want to know when they are going to be held.

The National Reconstruction Government Junta and the FSLN have replied, to COSEP, to other political organizations representing the same interests and to the domestic and international press, that elections are going to be held in Nicaragua when the proper time comes, and that there are priority tasks to be carried out in various fields to reconstruct the fatherland.

Elections undoubtedly are part of the national reconstruction phase, because nobody doubts that the dictatorship also left the entire electoral system in ruins from legal structures to electoral education. All of its foundations were destroyed and corrupted by Somozaism.

The National Reconstruction Program will erect new foundations upon which just, clean and authentically democratic elections will be held.

Our revolutionary process is not aided by holding elections without first building these new foundations in order to make them historically significant. That is, by improving our political system and people's awareness. This is well understood by all the persons really interested in consolidating our revolution. To do the contrary would be to create opposition to this process, assuming the dominating postures of the past in which liquor was the symbol of the Somoza liberal-conservative oligarchy.

However, there is another aspect of the elections COSEP wants which is worthy of analysis. As we said at the beginning, if the National Reconstruction Government Junta were to call elections right now, despite all the observations we have made, the FSLN would win by an overwhelming majority against any candidate of the COSEP or any of the other political groups representing the same interests. It would be this way because the elections would ratify a revolutionary historic reality. The people, in their struggle against the dictatorship, found other concrete ways to vote: armed insurrection to oust Somoza, and rallies and mass demonstrations in squares and streets to voice approval for the junta's popular measures. In short, let us take a look at last week.

On 19 July, the people voted through the rally on the first anniversary. The square was the huge ballot box in which each man, woman and child voted for the FSLN with their shouts, with their fists, with their hopes and trust. It is a new way of voting.

Therefore we have a government and a state that has been fully legalized at domestic and international level. Through national reconstruction, the foundations are laid for holding free and democratic elections when the time comes. The state council has consulted the people in open forums and nobody has asked for elections at this moment.

Therefore, COSEP must set aside its nostalgia for old-style elections for its Saturday night gatherings. We Nicaraguans only like (?liquor on) Sundays.

CSO: 3010

ROBELO SAYS PARTIES WANT ELECTIONS

PA172345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1246 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Panama City, 17 July (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Robelo, former member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said here today that those who are discontented with the revolution are pressuring the government to permit a proselytizing campaign in the country.

Robelo, who will remain in Panama 24 hours attending an international seminar on democracy in the region, explained to a local television station that sectors discontented with the revolution are offering an alternative to a civil struggle and are pressuring the government to hold elections in the near future.

Alfonso Robelo, who resigned last April from the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction protesting deviations in the liberation struggle, explained that the revolution belongs to the people of his country and not only to the Sandinists.

"If we say that the revolution is Sandinist, then we are giving the revolution an owner," he emphasized.

The former government junta member and leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] said that the various political parties in his country will participate actively in the public ceremonies and masses of the commemoration of the first revolutionary anniversary to be held on Saturday.

When asked about the participation of Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Workers Socialist Party; Gen Moar Torrijos and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez in the revolutionary anniversary, Robelo said that the visit of these personalities is very interesting.

He added that both Carlos Andres Perez and General Torrijos are great allies of the Nicaraguan revolution.

It is very important that Andres Perez and Torrijos see with their own eyes what the revolution has achieved during its first year, he concluded.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

CASTRO VISITS TOWNS IN SOUTH, HAILED BY PEOPLE

PA251316 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Speaking in the Nicaraguan city of Granada to a crowd that applauded and cheered him, Cuban leader Fidel Castro said imperialism, despite all its efforts, has been unable to divide the people of Cuba and Nicaragua and will not be able to prevent the liberation of other peoples.

Speaking extempore from the top of a car and using a megaphone, Fidel Castro said Nicaragua has a heroic, fighting, experienced and aware people, a popular army and a revolutionary vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

The Cuban leader said the road of revolution will not be easy but Nicaragua will be able to develop thanks in fact to the revolution, and it will reach a high standard of living. Fidel Castro noted, however, that people do not fight only for material goods but also for justice, dignity, fraternity and peace because they are not egoistical.

The Cuban leader said all the Cuban teachers and doctors needed (?here) will (?come), the same way that Nicaragua some day will be willing to cooperate selflessly with other countries.

Fidel Castro's visit to Granada was part of an extensive tour of Southern Nicaragua. The tour included the town of Penas Blancas and the cities of Rivas and Masaya, where he participated in a rally in the heroic Indian neighborhood of Monimbo.

In Penas Blancas Commander Eden Pastora explained to Castro how the fighters of the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front resisted the attacks of the Somozist troops. In this town, on the border with Costa Rica, Fidel Castro spoke with a group of Costa Ricans who asked to be allowed to greet him to state their friendly feelings.

Afterwards Castro chatted with fishermen and workers at the Port of San Juan Del Sur and toured the San Alejandro agricultural and livestock complex, where he exchanged opinions and experiences on production,

productivity and other matters. He praised the work carried out by the workers of this complex.

Everywhere Fidel Castro went he was cheered warmly by the Nicaraguan people, who ceaselessly chanted revolutionary slogans and watchwords praising friendship between Cuba and Nicaragua.

Castro and his delegation concluded the tour with an evening rally in Monimbo. Commanders of the revolution Tomas Borge, Humberto Ortega and Luis Carrion spoke at this rally. The Cuban leader recalled the past exploitation endured by Nicaragua, a past that has been brought to an end by the revolutionary process in the Central American country. Fidel Castro said he is sure that despite oceans, rivers and borders, mankind eventually will be one big family.

CSO: 3010

## 19 JULY CEREMONY MARKING ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 1500 GMT, 19 July begins carrying, via a live radio and television network, reportage from the 19 July square in Managua where the first anniversary celebrations of the victory of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua are taking place.

Coverage begins with an unidentified announcer reporting that special guests and delegates from governments invited to the celebrations are taking their seats at the main grandstand at the square. Other unidentified reporters report in from mobile units located in the 19 July square and Espana square. They describe the delegations from all departments in the country and from people's organizations which are displaying posters with anti-imperialist slogans. One poster shows Somosa holding a U.S. flag. According to another announcer in one of the mobile units, the delegation from Grenada is shouting: "One single army!" The announcers report that most delegations have musical groups performing local dances. The announcers interview several people at random, all of whom say that they are impressed by what they see so far.

At 1541 GMT the reports from the mobile units end and the unidentified announcer who started the broadcast is heard again. He reports that all the delegations have now arrived at the square, including Fidel Castro and the members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, directorate. According to the announcer, only the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction have still not arrived. As Castro takes his seat, the announcer says that the people in the audience give him a standing ovation. The announcer then says that Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop is arriving. Also reported present are the commanders of the revolution, the guerrilla commanders, the members of the state council, the delegates from the Sandinist Workers Central and the Rural Workers Union. As these people take their seats the crowd is heard to be shouting: "People's power!" The announcer also says that Major Miguel Obando V. Bravo is also present in the grandstand for special guests.

The announcer continues describing the scene by stating that a dance group from the Atlantic coast is performing in front of the grandstand

and that there is a slight drizzle. According to the announcer the sky is overcast which is keeping the heat down, but despite this many people have fainted because of the crowd and the heat. According to the announcer, the crowd is described as large but no figures are given as to how many people are gathered in the 19 July square.

At 1351 GM, the announcer reports that the members of the Nicaraguan Junta are entering the main grandstand. At 1359 GM the national anthem begins to be played and it is accompanied by an artillery gun salute.

Following this, Julia Lopez, the master of ceremonies, takes over from the unidentified announcer and for the rest of the ceremony he announces the events and introduces the speakers. LC362 says: "Sons of Sandino, at this historic moment of the celebration of the first anniversary of the Sandinist people's triumph, workers, peasants, women, children and youths greet the people of Latin America and of the world struggling for their liberation. This important event is presided over by the Nicaraguan people's revolutionary leadership, the national directorate of our vanguard, the FSLN, our comrade brothers, members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, comrades representatives of the state council and the supreme court of justice. We are proud and satisfied to have in our free Nicaragua the company of Companero Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the councils of state and council of Minister and the nonaligned countries movement; [applause] Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada; George Price, premier of Belize; the USSR delegation led by Ivan Kolin, deputy chairman of USSR Supreme Soviet; the Mexican delegation led by Jose Andres de Oterza, secretary of Patrimony and Industrial Development; Carlos Andres Perez; Jose Figueres Ferrer; the Vietnamese delegation led by Vice Premier Le Thanh Ngan; the GDR delegation presided over by Werner Polle, member of the SED Central Committee; the North Korean delegation led by Kim Kyong-Yoh, first deputy minister; the Romanian delegation led by Ion Gheorghi, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; the Iraqi delegation led by Foreign Minister (Abdullah Patel), member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Central Committee; the Algerian delegation led by Mouloud (Kacine), presidential adviser and member of National Liberation Front Central Committee; the Czechoslovakian delegation led by Milan Rastek, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; the U.S. delegation led by Mr. Murphy, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations; the Yugoslav delegation led by Ivan Patrik Jevnik, president of the Assembly; and the Bulgarian delegation led by General Tsvetan, member of Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

"Let us greet the foreign ministers and representatives from sister nations of Honduras, El Salvador, Venezuela, Guyana, Paraguay, Laos, Iran, Panama, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Syria, Zambia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Hungary and Poland, all present at this historic moment of the Sandinist revolution. [applause]

"Let us greet the delegations from the Socialist International formed by Companero Klaus (Kinderberg), (Erhardt Falter), [name indistinct], Felipe Gonzalez, Jose Maria Pena Gomez, who are here with us; Companero [redacted] (Poutig) member of the French Communist Party Central Committee; Companero Mario Alcantara, member of the National Liberation Front of East Timor; let us greet the delegations from friendly parties of Europe, Central America, South America and Mexico, who are here with us. Let us greet the representatives from international organizations, financial institutions, intellectual personalities visiting us and the representative of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church."

The announcer requests applause for members of FSLN cadres and Sandinist people's organizations such as the Sandinist Workers Central; the Rural Workers Union; the Sandinist defense committees, which the announcer refers to as the eyes and ears of the revolution; the 19 July Sandinist youths; the Literacy Brigade; the Association of Nicaraguan women; the Public Employees Union; the Armed Forces cadres and the Sandinist People's Militia. The announcer expresses special greetings on this day for compañeros representatives of revolutionary organizations in struggle and national liberation movements and particularly for the representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador.

At 1615 GMT the announcer says that a military review will now take place. Humberto Ortega Saavedra, defense minister and commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army arrives in a jeep and Commander Eden Pastora, arrives in another jeep next to Humberto Ortega. The announcer says that Commander Pastora tells Commander Humberto Ortega that the Sandinist People's Army is ready to pass review. Humberto Ortega accompanied by Eden Pastora reviews the troops which according to the announcer, are in perfect and harmonious formation thereby demonstrating the discipline and efficiency achieved by the Sandinist People's Army.

At 1621 GMT, Eden Pastora speaks for 1 minute on behalf of troops. He greets the Nicaraguan authorities, special guests, members of delegations and Nicaraguan people on occasion of the first anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution.

At 1622 GMT, the troops present arms and the review ends.

At 1623 GMT, Victor Tiraño Lopez, FSLN funding member, takes the floor to announce the creation of the Carlos Fonseca Amador Order which will be awarded to compañeros for outstanding revolutionary struggle. The announcer then describes a ceremony in which Tiraño Lopez announces that the FSLN National Directorate has awarded the Carlos Fonseca Amador Order to Compañero Pedro Ernesto Telles, who in turn salutes FSLN National Directorate members.

At 1627 GMT Canadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop delivers a speech in English with simultaneous translation into Spanish which he ends at 1633 GMT.

The next speaker is Belizean Premier George Price in Spanish at 1635 GMT, Price begins by saying: "People and government of the new Nicaragua, compatriots and friends of the Sandinist revolution; Friends of the Americas and of the world: a revolution is not an easy task. We Belizeans have experienced this in our struggle for our certain and firm independence throughout our territory. A revolution is the moving force that changes history and which can lead us to a better world. The Sandinist revolution is an historic and irreversible fact. It is an invincible force with the people's support and participation." Price goes on to say that revolution promotes the development of the world and he expresses the wish that God and the people will help the revolution build a new Nicaragua. His speech ends at 1638 GMT.

Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez begins to speak at 1638 GMT and concludes at 1651 GMT.

The announcer next reports the presence of representatives from Suriname, Cuba, and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

The next speaker at 1653 GMT is Fidel Castro, who receives a long ovation before he starts speaking. His speech ends at 1735 GMT.

At 1716 GMT, Commander Tomas Borge, Minister of Interior, begins to speak. He concludes his speech at 1749 GMT.

At 1750 GMT Daniel Ortega begins to speak on behalf of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN National Directorate.

At 1841 GMT the announcer says that a military parade is beginning. Participating in the parade, according to the announcer, are the Sandinist militia, the Sandinist People's Army, the Nicaraguan children represented by the Latin American Children's Flores Sandinist Children Association and the Sandinist Armed Forces. At 1859 GMT, with music and the Sandinist anthem heard in the background, the announcer says that Commander Eden Estor, national chief of the People's Militia who is heading the military parade, is passing by the grandstand. The announcer reports that the Nicaraguan flag and the Sandinist banner are at the head of the infantry troops along with a detachment from the Carlos Aguayo Schweitzer Military School. There is also a group of militiamen participating in the parade. At 1901 GMT the announcer says that units from the Sandinist People's Army representing different military regions in the country are now passing in front of the grandstand. Also marching by are women who have joined the armed forces of Free Nicaragua. The People's Militia formed by women are also participating in the parade. The militiamen, the announcer notes, are from different parts of the country: Matagalpa, Jinotega, Granada, Rivas, Leon. A border patrol delegation with trained dogs then passes in front of the grandstand.

The announcer at 1911 GMT proceeds to describe the military equipment on display. After he says that several 57 mm antitank cannons and 120 mm mortars are passing by, the announcer says: "Now making their appearance in correct formation is a mixed bloc of 130 mm howitzers and three radioactive artillery rocket launchers. [los lanzacohetes multiples de artilleria radioactiva].

"These rockets are the ones which the dictator used to protect the famous bunker. Today they are in the hands of our people for the defense of the interests of the Sandinist people's revolution."

Next to pass by, according to the announcer, are 20 mm anti-aircraft guns, guided anti-aircraft rocket launchers, 60 mm anti-aircraft cannons and 14.5 mm ZPU-4 machineguns. The announcer says that some of these weapons were used against Somosa's National Guard. The announcer then says that an armored division with light tanks, Sherman tanks is passing by. Much of this equipment, the announcer says, was seized from Somosa's dictatorship.

At 1917 GMT, the announcer says that three helicopters from the Sandinist Air Force are flying over the square and they are followed by a push-pull airplane squadron and T-33 combat planes.

At 1921 GMT, with the military parade still going on, the band continues to play marching music and applause is heard in the background, the announcer asks the people to sing the FSLN anthem. At 1926 GMT, after the announcer says that the transmission of the ceremony is ending, the live report ends.

CGT 3010

NICARAGUA

FIRST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Nunez, Ruiz View Anniversary

PA181914 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jul 80

[("Direct Line" Program with Commanders of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez and Henry Ruiz and Program Announcer Freddy Rostran--Live)]

[Excerpt] [Question by Alfredo Rosales] Commander Carlos Nunez, since you are heading the National Preparatory Committee for the 1st anniversary, I would like you to explain how our revolution will face the negative campaign being waged by transnational information media because of Fidel Castro's visit to Nicaragua? These news agencies say Nicaragua is communist.

[Answer] In the first place let me say that based on the past practices of all the transnational news agencies, they obviously will not miss any opportunity to distort information on the revolutionary process and its anti-imperialist spirit. This is why, it is not strange that this opportunity, given by the visit of Commander Fidel Castro, is being exploited. What is more, I would have to say that besides Castro's visit, Nicaragua has suffered internationally the effects of the reactionary international sector's efforts. The transnational news agencies have tried to convince other governments, countries and peoples that Nicaragua is a lost cause and that the shadow of communism has fallen to smother it. However, when we speak of communism here, we must see that it is a matter of using this term to try to contrast the situation that previously existed in this country, that is to say, the history we lived and which we ended with weapons in hand.

[Question] What is the best way to confront this policy of distortion of the first anniversary and of our revolution?

[Answer] First we must note that for the first anniversary of the revolution there are here present various international groups, such as from the United States itself, from the social democracy, the socialist sector and sister countries in Central America. Their presence means that our

revolution has international solidarity at this moment; and that its prestige is evident in the Latin American continent.

We also have present here over 200 foreign newsmen and delegations from all countries and ideologies they are seeing for themselves, touching with their own hands and are being infused with the greatness of our revolution, its generosity and above all the capability of a people which has been sufficiently courageous to arise from the ruins and has been sufficiently positive to confront the historical task of establishing the foundation for a popular, anti-imperialist and revolutionary democracy.

Second, there are the activities our people will have to carry out in the future to continue strengthening the revolution. We could also note the role played by our own newsmen, the newsmen's organizations and the mass organizations to overcome this wall which international interests are trying to place around us and to reach all the peoples of the continent and the world with all the teachings and experiences of our revolution.

You can be assured that in the efforts to distort our revolution will persist. Our people, its vanguard and the government, however, through their efforts, will break down this wall or this mantle of silence they want to stretch over the revolution and the vigor of the people will be expressed in each one of its domestic or international activities.

Now those who are here in our country and who have come from other countries will be the best defenders of this revolution which is generous and great. No one will stop it and it will continue attaining its objectives just as it defeated the Somozist dictatorship.

[Question by Julia Sanchez] I believe that with this tremendous celebration on the first anniversary of the revolution, we not only want to impress the world regarding the extensive popular support the Sandinist Government has. It seems to me we are trying to broaden the International solidarity we enjoy. And why not? Why not try to obtain greater material cooperation which our country needs so much. Commander Nunez, we would like you to expand on this very clearly.

[Reply by Nunez] Compañero: Without a doubt, the first anniversary is not just a reflection on our achievements, as you so well put it,

it no doubt also represents all the work that has been achieved and is the expression of an international policy outlined by the revolution to help the various countries, the various organizations and the various governments learn the nature of the revolution, the goals established, the political, economic and social changes that have been made throughout the year. In achieving these goals, however, there is no doubt that the solidarity of these countries, these governments and these organizations has been manifested in multiple forms because and finally, just as International solidarity was definitive during the overthrow of the dictatorship,

we have affirmed that the solidarity of these peoples and other peoples of the world was also necessary--and obtained--after our people and their vanguard attained victory.

Thus, we have here the compañeros who head delegations from Central American rural areas. We have compañeros heading delegations from Mexico. Mexico has been one of the nations most concerned and has offered solidarity and support for the revolution in an outstanding way.

We also have with us our Cuban revolutionary compañeros who, as everyone knows, were the first to publicly express their willingness to sacrifice themselves. The revolution had the international support of brothers who belonged to Cuban organizations, of the children of the people who were willing to leave their families, their homes to come to express solidarity with the Nicaraguan people.

Also present are compañeros of other countries like Venezuela, from the socialist camp like the USSR, like Czechoslovakia, like Bulgaria, and the R.S.F.S.R. Also present, will be a delegation from the United States and other countries.

We thus respond, compañera, to the question you made. And in case you still have doubts, Commander Ruiz is here at my side in case you also wish to ask him about this.

[Reply by Ruiz] Ten, Compañera Julia. There are some pragmatic aspects of politics in the question you ask. However, we are convinced that we need international solidarity. A country that has a foreign debt of \$1.7 billion--which represents approximately a commitment of 33 percent of the gross national product of our country--which has considered and continues to consider our problem of debts with singular responsibility, which is a historical precedent in the history of revolutions, does indeed need solidarity. But the solidarity it needs is understanding of its problems, not the transformation of this solidarity into international charity.

Thus, if there is something that we wish to express in this anniversary, it is that we wish to live in peace and to live off our work, and to stop the expansive ambitions of the transnationals, which have historically害ked us. We wish once and for all to say that we are capable, and that we can not continue. But in addition, we are responsible and possess the strategic capacity in assuming a debt of this proportion, which is aggravating and complicating our possibilities of development and economic growth.

Thus, we seek solidarity. But we also seek understanding of our revolutionary process. In financial terms, we do not seek public charity, international charity. We believe our people have earned the right to solidarity, and we continue to defend this right. This year, it is

our desire that this event which is not pompous, but very humble, reflects the tremendous desire of the masses to continue on.

#### Soviet Ambassador on Celebration

PA280352 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Shlyapnikov said yesterday at his residence in Las Colinas neighborhood that M.P. Kalinia [as published], deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, will represent Leonid Brezhnev at the celebration of the first anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

We are expecting him this afternoon, the ambassador added. He is coming with two other members and an interpreter. He should arrive on a Lanica flight from Mexico.

This high-level Soviet delegation will attend the main events 18 and 19 July and others included in the program of festivities scheduled by the Nicaraguan Government. However, I could not say how long they will be here. Of one thing I am sure, and that is that they will stay at this embassy.

The Soviet Ambassador said: "We think these anniversary celebrations are an important event in the life of this country because the revolution has changed its political, social and economic policies. Nicaragua now lives in freedom, progress, social development and tranquility."

"Nicaragua's policy of international cooperation with all the countries of the world based on the principles of nonalignment is clear. We are satisfied that for the first time in its history we have a representation here and Nicaragua has one in the USSR."

"This is something that helps both countries understand each other better and cooperate for the good of the two peoples."

"Our relations with Nicaragua began a few months ago and our embassy has been functioning for the past 6 months. This is too brief a time to develop a broad activity to help this country. In any case we already have the legal foundations to develop greater cooperation."

"Some agreements on trade, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation were signed in March in Moscow. So we already have that. However, I think we can provide more specific technical and economic aid in geological, energy, fishing, agriculture and other fields."

Ambassador Shlyapnikov said: "We have already made some donations to the national literacy campaign but more help will come soon. This will include two helicopters with their crews and technical maintenance. Also 10 jeeps with a stock of spare parts. All this is assured."

Shlyapnikov added: "Some Soviet teachers will probably come in September to help in the literacy campaign."

"There are 15 teachers who want to come here. They do not belong to the embassy. They will be here for a short time during the post-literacy campaign period. In our embassy we have 12 people, including administrative and diplomatic personnel, but now there are fewer because some are on vacation."

[Question] Dr Shlyapnikov, it has been said that the KGB is here. What do you say about this?

Ambassador Shlyapnikov laughed heartily and replied: That is a joke. I don't think that question is any good in this case. Not far here. We are never going to have it. That is obvious. We don't carry out any activity of that type in Nicaragua.

[Question] Are you going to speak with Castro?

No, I do not know. I do not have any information on the arrival of Companero Castro.

#### Commentator Acclaims Success of Celebration

PAZ11657 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Valladares: "Finger on the Sore"]

[Text] The festivities commemorating the first anniversary of the victory of the great Sandinist revolution have successfully concluded to the admiration of the Latin American peoples and the various nations of the world. It has been claimed correctly on 19 July we were the political capital of America, as government, mass, and peoples delegations converged on our country with assurances of their friendship, their solidarity and respect.

Independently of their ideologic tendencies and their particular interpretation of the contemporary political problems, the visitors showed something in common with us: Their understanding of the characteristics of the revolution and of the right of our people to choose the development process compatible with their aspirations for economic development and political and social freedom.

The unprecedented concentration at 19 July plaza, the parade of the Sandinist Army and militias, the joy of men and women, of children and old people throughout the country, the earth trembling to the roar of the artillery salute followed by the national anthem on Saturday morning, the presence of friends of Nicaragua such as Carlos Andres Perez, George Price, Maurice Bishop, Fidel Castro, the delegations of Mexico, the USSR,

Guyana, Bulgaria, Venezuela, the Democratic Republic of Korea, Algeria and heroic Vietnam, workers and peasants from Colombia, Brazil, Mexico and other countries, the interest of the international media in our country these days, shown by the presence of hundreds of special correspondents and photographers, the arrival of a U.S. delegation headed by Ambassador McEnry, the late but certain arrival of the legendary Yasir 'Arafat, the parade of Sandinist veterans, the rhythmic dances of the brothers of the Atlantic coast and the Sandinist children, the military review, and the presence of the history-making masses, sometimes noisy and sometimes silent--all this overwhelmed us in a climate of glory and pride, of unity, fraternity, discipline and joy never known before.

With all this, we can say that the celebration of 19 July was morally great because it has left us with a healthy feeling of national pride and dignity, of faith in the present and the future, or realizing the need to work tirelessly for economic recovery and reconstruction.

Politically we can say the significance of the celebration will figure in the balance our enemies will make of it. Now they will have to give up a number of drunken illusions about a return to the past through falsehoods spread in the press and radio to poison minds as a condition for large-scale counterrevolution.

Now the enemies, hidden or open, will know we are not boasting when we say our people support their Sandinist vanguard and the governing junta of national reconstruction. They will realize that our armed forces, police and militia will not be easy targets for their bayonets, but steel walls where those determined to carry out suicidal actions will be crushed by the people's fight.

Politically, international reaction, particularly the hawks in the power elite in the United States, will have to consider that any counterrevolutionary venture will not only be doomed but could even worsen the ('contradictions) or extend the Central American conflagration they are so determined to snuff out.

Our visitors, regardless of their political ideas, will carry away the impression that we have an irreversible revolution and that our people are determined to preserve their conquests at any price. They will carry away the sentiment of our national unity, the respect of the revolutionary government for civil liberties and the democratic practice of our leadership.

We shall keep the memorable happiness of having had, close to our hearts on 19 July, our first anniversary--a beautiful child born with the same happiness with which we receive our first-born child, and raising him high we say to him: Peace be on the new born.

CSO: 2010

NICARAGUA

TELEVISION STATION REPORTS ON NICARAGUAN CELEBRATIONS

PA221819 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Report by Mario Velasquez on events in Managua to mark Sandinist Anniversary]

(Excerpts) The master of ceremonies presented the various delegations. The first to be presented and greeted was that of Cuba, headed by President Fidel Castro. Then came a long enumeration of the delegations from the socialist countries. Only the Mexican delegation was included in this group, which I would describe as the priority group.

Generally speaking, the Latin American missions were relegated to secondary positions (*postergadas*) during the presentation. Panama, whose contribution to the Sandinist victory was important and valuable, was mentioned in passing and its delegation, which was headed by foreign minister Carlos Osores and government minister Ricardo Rodriguez, did not receive any special attention. Commenting on this to us privately, an outstanding Latin American leader said it was unfair to have given so much preeminence to the delegations of the socialist countries of Asia and Europe, which neither contributed to nor helped in the struggle against Somoza.

We returned [to Panama] Sunday aboard the Panamanian air force plane that carried the official delegation. The trip gave us the opportunity to talk with Latin American political leaders who were coming to Farallon to talk with Torrijos.

Spanish socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez spoke to Televisora Nacional. Gonzalez is also a leader of the Socialist International, of which the Western European social democratic parties are members. He advocates a democratic and pluralist socialism for his country and is now a strong candidate to rule Spain.

[Begin recording] (Question) Would you be so kind as to give Televisora Nacional of Panama your impressions of the events held to commemorate the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution, particularly now, at this very appropriate moment when we are flying to Farallon, where General Torrijos is waiting to see you?

[Answer] Well you see I think two things must be stressed in regard to an event of this nature. The first thing is the degree to which problems have been overcome from the point of view of the Nicaraguan people, following the terrible trauma of the struggle against Somoza and the scorched earth policy implemented by the dictator.

So I think it is wonderful to see how there is a great mobilization of the people and still a considerable degree of enthusiasm, as well as to see how they have managed to organize themselves. Normally a country which has undergone such a profound revolutionary upheaval is plagued by anarchy. They are succeeding in improving their situation. Now then it is very difficult to assess the situation of a country in such a short time. However, I think it is important to place emphasis on this first impression.

In the second place I think the international aspect must also be underlined. There is a climate of great tension in the world and in Central America. Also this is a year of elections in the United States, and whether we want it or not this is an important year for the entire world. It cannot be any different for Central America, which is facing a very troubled, a very risky situation. There is the problem in Guatemala and El Salvador, the Nicaraguan revolution, the troubles faced by Jamaica in the Caribbean.

I think this entire process is tremendously important. The event also served for several of the main leaders to exchange views on the situation in Central America. Therefore I think it was also useful in the sense that it provided an opportunity for communication among the peoples.

I believe the speeches were of very high quality. Internationally speaking, I think Carlos Andres Perez' speech particularly worthy of mention, specific and precise. I think it dotted the i's very bravely. I feel Fidel Castro's speech was strangely, let us say strangely [changes thought] it was as expected. I think it was cautious, aimed at calling a spade a spade and also at avoiding any possible charge of meddling in Nicaragua's internal affairs.

[Question] Mr Gonzalez, some sectors are apprehensive about the Nicaraguan revolution becoming more radicalized. Following the events you witnessed and based on your experience in Nicaragua, what could you tell me about these reservations?

[Answer] I think the reservation exists and I have been able to determine that there are also some fears, reservations, in the interior of Nicaragua. I think several important things must be assumed. The first is that, following the elimination of a government like the Somozist Government, the new state must be built on the basis of different parameters. There cannot be Somozism without Somoza. Therefore one must become accustomed to the idea that Nicaragua has changed and has changed deeply, as a matter of fact.

In the second place, I think these fears are fundamentally based on a great spiritual niggardliness, on a reluctance to face situations as they arise. Therefore I contend that Nicaragua--and I am claiming this 1 year after the inception of the revolutionary process and 1 year after having been there--must be given unconditional assistance. That is to say, anyone wishing to set conditions to Nicaragua's process also has to help it unconditionally. Hunger is a poor adviser, and one cannot (overcome) poverty without peace and a glimmer of respect for political pluralism and ideological diversity. Therefore I think the Western world must not make a mistake; it must not allow itself to be ensnared by simplistic propaganda. This is a mixed economic system. They are going to respect this system, and a great deal of solidarity with Nicaragua is required.

[Velasquez] Thank you very much for your statements to Televisora Nacional. [End recording]

Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, leader of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party, who is identified with the platforms and objectives of the European social democratic parties:

[Begin recording] [Question] Dr Pena Gomez, what is your impression as a guest and witness to the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution?

[Answer] The first thing I must tell you is that we have noticed substantial progress in the degree of organization of the Nicaraguan revolution; that huge strides have been taken in enforcing the guidelines of the Nicaraguan Government's program and that yesterday the revolution exhibited a great people's power, large masses perfectly assimilated into the Sandinist National Liberation Front and a military might that guarantees the preservation of that country's sovereignty. We believe yesterday's event was an act of democratic reassertion because the speakers, including Fidel Castro himself, endorsed a pluralistic line for Nicaragua, which means an assertion of democracy. This is highly valuable at this time, when other peoples are struggling to establish democracy in their respective fatherlands.

[Question] Do you believe political pluralism will have room as a stable institution within the Nicaraguan revolutionary process?

[Answer] I think there is pluralism at this moment. It can be observed in the press and in the correlation of the forces now ruling the country. I think it is wise to maintain this situation. To the extent that they manage to do so they will continue to be a valid option and a source of inspiration to other countries.

[Question] What is your opinion about a factor which is a great source of concern among certain opinion circles on our continent--that is, the relations and the assistance Cuba is giving to the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government?

[Answer] I think that to the extent that such assistance is coordinated under a great front of world solidarity it will not entail any danger. On the contrary, to the extent that the compañeros in Nicaragua are able to weigh fairly the various assistance received, like Panama's assistance, which was crucial; like Venezuela's, through President Pérez; like Costa Rica's and Cuba's assistance; to the extent that an overall and pluralistic assessment of the such assistance is made, the Nicaraguan revolution will be strengthened and its pluralistic stance will be reassured.

[Velásquez] Thank you very much, Dr Peña Gómez, for your statements to Televisora Nacional of Panama. [End recording]

C80: 3010

BORGE EXPLAINS MOTIVES BEHIND 19 JULY CELEBRATION

PA181255 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jul 80

(Statement by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge to Orlando Casteñanos, Radio Havana Special Envoy, during an interview in Managua on 17 July--Recorded)

[Text] This is a new experience for us. We are trying to have a huge rally with the participation of workers, peasants and citizens from all over the country but mostly from Managua. We are going to receive many delegations from friendly foreign countries, some heads of state and some political leaders. This is a real test for us, to see if we are able to organize and handle a situation such as the one we have before us. The beneficial experience we will gain from this event will serve us in the future in planning the organization of the party, the people and the armed forces. The arrangements are practically finished. All state departments, the Sandinist National Liberation Front and friendly parties are adding the final touches to receive our friends from abroad and to rally our people in a glorious day such as the one we are about to celebrate. We are not holding this rally just to celebrate our own holiday, our renewed joy. We are trying to give it an internationalist character, in accordance with our revolution. I cannot imagine a revolution which is not internationalist. A revolution which encloses itself in a shell like a turtle is not a revolution. A revolution has to turn outward, with arms stretched out toward the people. The whole world has offered us their solidarity.

On 19 July we are going to remind the people of the fact that the world has expressed its solidarity with our cause and that there are people who are struggling at this moment. We are going to ask our people if it is not our duty to support the people who are struggling. I am absolutely sure that our people are going to answer yes. Each of the things that we do, such as this celebration, and any other revolutionary activity, we do not think just about ourselves, but about all the peoples in the world, and particularly the people of Central and South America. Therefore, this 19 July celebration is the celebration of Latin American people struggling for their liberation against imperialism, and seeking a better life.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

COMMENTARY ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY 'PLOTTING'

PA261827 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Balladares: "Finger on the Sore"]

[Text] The counterrevolution must be pleased. Its leaders are surely rejoicing like animals in the jungle because of their recent actions against literacy workers and other revolutionary compañeros. They must be making happy accounts of these actions in camps installed in Honduran territory.

Certain enemies of our people have infiltrated our territory from these camps in order to commit crimes against literacy workers and policemen. Meanwhile, in Nicaragua, those who desperately dream about the restoration of a Somozism without Somoza to exploit workers and peasants endlessly are now harboring hopes on the possibility of a change in which their monetary interests will be in the best of both worlds.

Imperialism, particularly in Washington's most reactionary sectors, must be sorting out counterrevolutionary projects and making optimistic plans for the future of its former Nicaraguan colony. The CIA must be very excited, encouraging agents, making investments, launching plans and so forth, aside from the diplomatic complicity of the State Department. The local anticomunists who invent the existence of ghosts to scare the naive as well as themselves must be rejoicing, convinced that the great crusade of extermination against the agents of the Kremlin has apparently started with very good signs.

Those who go around saying that we should not be arming ourselves must be drafting new pleas to convert our weapons into a pile of old scrap so that the armed counterrevolution can easily defeat us.

The so-called writers, those amanuenses of political hypocrisy, will be writing new articles against our hatred, the poor guardsmen, the poor anti-Somorist peoples militias and the expatriates who are exiled in Miami, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and others. According to these very sentimental gentlemen, the hatred of the revolutionaries is the

reason for everything occurring in the northern region where several compañeros were murdered. Consequently, the correct thing for us to do is to get on our knees and plead to the murderers of Georgino Andrade, Luis Emilio Vasquez, Juana Cruz Centeno, Marvin Ramos Zeledon and others to repent. However, this would not be anything according to them, we would have to ask them, for the sake of love, to coexist with us so that they can sigh in relief and give us their approval.

Fortunately, we are ignoring their sirens call and continue carrying out our revolutionary tasks firmly determined to rebuild the country jointly with all the patriotic, unitary and understanding forces that are willing to participate in the economic reactivation and the defense of our conquests.

Therefore, regardless of the recent counterrevolutionary offensive, our duty is to close ranks. The peasants, the workers, the Sandinist defense committees, the women of the Luis Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women, the youths, the children, the progressive intellectuals, the democratic sectors of the non-proletarian classes, the National Inter-trade Union Commission, the Farm Workers Association, the literacy workers, the Sandinist Peoples Army, the Peoples Militias, the police and so forth must close ranks and form a single wall so that our enemies can feel the unbreakable strength of our unity. The enemies have challenged us and we, who defeated them during Somoza times, must remain calm and firm in response to them saying: You shall not pass!

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

HENRY RUIZ DISCUSSES JUNTA MEMBERS' RESIGNATIONS

PA240004 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas--Commander Henry Ruiz has said that the hints that the revolution is drawing dangerously close to communism are a provocation to force Nicaragua to defend its economy or change its sovereign and independent attitude. In an interview published in the morning newspaper EL NACIONAL in Caracas today, the Nicaraguan planning minister said that the capitalist news agencies have used the resignations of Violeta De Chamorro and Alfonso Robelo to cut international aid to Nicaragua.

Commander Ruiz who attended the sixth SELA conference in Caracas recently said Violeta De Chamorro had wanted to resign since December for health reasons. In Robelo's case, he said, we had noticed a different type of behavior. Since a few days before our trip to the Soviet Union, that became evident in some of his trips.

He revealed that Robelo gave a lecture to alleged veterans of war in the United States which came as a surprise to us. Ruiz remarked that Robelo was expected to go to the Soviet Union with a delegation that negotiated a cooperation treaty so he could see Nicaragua's efforts to achieve our country's independent development receiving international solidarity.

CSO: 3010

ROBETO SAYS NICARAGUA FOLLOWING CUBA'S PATH

PA191215 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 18 Jul 80 pp 1A, 8A

[Article by Reinaldo Labastide]

[Text] "I believe that in Nicaragua the people do not want to be subjected to a totalitarian regime, that there are forces in Nicaragua which are prepared to fight to bring about a total change, that even within the Sandinist rank and file there are individuals who are not satisfied with the dictatorial manner in which the process is being carried out," Alfonso Robelo said yesterday in speaking on "The experience of a businessman in the Nicaraguan revolution."

Robelo said that the expected change has not taken place, that once again the military is involved and its power is again becoming almost absolute. He said that it is sad to have to admit that in almost 160 years of history, Nicaragua has never achieved a change of government from one party to another without violence.

The Nicaraguan people, he added, sought to have a true democracy established, to become the forgers of their own destiny and to choose their own leaders. At present, he said, "step by step an environment is being created that indicates that we are moving more and more toward true totalitarianism."

Robelo emphasized that there is a real threat of totalitarianism in the area and that this threat makes it necessary for democratic forces to put aside their differences, which in many cases are personal rather than ideological.

He added that the international and geopolitical situation of Nicaragua does not allow rapid progress toward what the FSLN leadership perhaps desires. In fact, he said, they have knocked on the doors of the master in Moscow seeking financing and nothing was obtained.

Alfonso Robelo Calleman, former member of the Nicaraguan junta and a leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], said that various sectors of the people lack confidence in the country's future.

Robelo said that in the economic area, production of important articles such as coffee and cattle has declined. He acknowledged that the government is achieving a better distribution of income among the population, which has led to greater consumption.

In addition, the MDN leader, who participated as a lecturer in the seminar on "Democratic Political Alternatives for Central America and Panama," said that in Nicaragua the same metamorphosis that occurred in Cuba is underway.

Robelo Callejas explained that just as the Cuban revolution established a parallel between some of Jose Marti's ideas and Marxism, the Sandinists emphasize only those thoughts of Cesar Augusto Sandino that are most similar to Marxism-Leninism. He said that the national literacy campaign underway in Nicaragua at present is positive in principle because of the high percentage of illiteracy which existed in the country. Almost 52 percent of the population over 10 years of age is illiterate.

Finally, he criticized the politicization of this activity, citing the words of the president of the campaign, the priest Fernando Cardenal, who said: "The literacy campaign is a school for political training."

CSD: 3010

FPR REPRESENTATIVE ON ORGANIZATION'S AIMS, OBJECTIVES

PA251351 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] With the formation of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] we are showing the world that there is true political pluralism, because the various ideological currents are supporting our revolutionary process, Independent Liberal Party [PLI] secretary Dr Rudolfo Robelo Herrera told us today. Dr Robelo, a supreme court magistrate, added that the FPR plans to defend, promote and consolidate Nicaragua's revolutionary process.

[Begin Robelo recording] The FPR was created to support the National Reconstruction Government's democratic and patriotic policy. (?We also plan) to defend, consolidate and promote the Nicaraguan revolution in order to guarantee socioeconomic transformations with popular, democratic bases aimed at national liberation. This is the importance of the FPR's constitution for Nicaraguans.

In addition, we show the world that there is true political pluralism because various ideological groups are supporting the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. As you can see, in addition to the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the new front includes the Peoples Social Christian Party, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party and the PLI.

We also want to say that the doors are open to all those political organizations interested in [words indistinct] to improve the patriotic front, as long as they agree to support our program.

Among the Patriotic Front's members there is also interest in supporting all those programs that the government junta has decided to develop for the benefit of Nicaraguans. A clear example of this: We are interested in supporting the economic reactivation plan (?by approaching the rank and file) that comprise our organizations so that [words indistinct] production. The industrialist would impart it to industry; if he is a worker, he will cooperate efficiently with all those programs aimed at making the country produce.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

PASTORA DEFENDS FORMER COSTA RICAN MINISTER ECHEVERRIA

PA231404 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Commander Eden Pastora today testified before the Costa Rican Consul General in connection with the trial of former Costa Rican public security minister Juan Jose Echeverria.

The former minister of public security is on trial for illegal possession of arms. Pastora said that as deputy interior minister he had given Echeverria several weapons for his personal collection, as Echeverria has long been a gun collector.

In his statement Pastora described the arms given to Echeverria as an FAL, an M-1, a thompson, [words indistinct] and a mosquet, in addition to a mendoza submachinegun with magazines and ammunition.

[Begin Pastora recording] Now I realize why in the government of Costa Rica only Figueres and Echeverria Brealey dared raise their hands against the genocidal Somoza regime. The situation now being faced by Echeverria is the result of his having dared to help the Nicaraguan people in their liberation efforts.

The friends of Somoza have twisted a simple activity such as gun collecting, mainly in Costa Rica and other countries, into a situation involving the trial of Echeverria Brealey. If Echeverria had not helped the people of Nicaragua in their struggle for liberation, if he had not dared raise his hand against Somoza, he would not be facing this situation now.

Thus in the name of justice I feel compelled to defend Echeverria anywhere against any situation he might be facing, because we revolutionaries are not so much lovers of law as we are of justice.

The trial of Echeverria Brealey for gun collecting is only a pretext to punish him for having helped the people of Nicaragua win their freedom.  
[End recording]

CSO: 3010

POSSIBLE U.S. MARINES' LANDING IN EL SALVADOR VIEWED

PA201600 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 15 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Antonio Cavalla Rojas: "Will the 'Marines' Land Massively in El Salvador?"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] It is not a matter of saying whether or not the United States /is intervening/ in El Salvador, because it is evident that it is already doing so at all levels. Since Washington's Central American policy reached a crisis with its devastating failure in Nicaragua, the dominant U.S. class /as a whole/ has intensified its traditional intervention in the national processes of countries in the area. After a period of "self-criticism" by the /decisionmakers/ in the face of their inability to prevent Somoza's fall, the U.S. Government tried to build a "viable democracy" [in El Salvador] with a broad political-military center comprised of the armed forces, the Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats and progressive sectors within the church and other social organizations. The presence of the center sought to legitimize the brutal repression of the left and of the vanguards of the revolutionary masses. In the meantime, the State Department and the Pentagon effortlessly obtained the approval of a "foreign aid reallocation" project geared toward the area, that enabled them to allocate about \$100 million to strengthen the country's weakened economic situation and to urgently supply the Salvadoran military with what Somoza lacked in the manner of war materiel: communications and air and land detection equipments, bigger and faster means of transportation and good analysis of military intelligence and planning of operations by the general staff. Since in January of this year, however, the activities carried out by the masses, the brutality of repression and the falsehood of the promised reforms buried forever the golden dream of isolating the left and completely erasing it as a political factor. Washington has been left with a minority government, comprised of the rightist Christian Democrats and the armed forces' high commands, which has only the support of the internal fascist groups and the generous international support of Mariano Rumor's International Christian Democrats and his most rabid anticommunist Latin American counterparts, Presidents Herreia Campins and Carazo Odio.

The boom of the mass movement and the extraordinary development in the organization and diversification of the peoples movement's methods of struggle, as well as the increasing political and military unity of the democratic forces, is now forcing them to discard the political formulas that called for the confrontation of the danger--for their interests, obviously--of a new victorious revolution in Central America. At this stage, the /decisionmakers/ have chosen to deal with the problem militarily. Moved by their inability to differentiate between a national liberation struggle and an "intervention by international communism," they are dusting off the cold war and Monroe Doctrine arsenal to justify their determined and direct military support, combining this with a joint effort by the armed forces of Honduras, Guatemala and Venezuela. For its part, the private sector is preparing a credit and investments package amounting to about \$1 Million and Washington's diplomats are moving to neutralize the Latin American governments that supported Nicaragua's democratic forces in their struggle against Somoza. The presence of several U.S. army training and action /teams/ on Salvadoran territory, the carrying out of joint war operations among the Salvadoran, Honduran and Guatemalan armed forces and the support in the manner of arms and advice provided by the Venezuelan military and possibly by other southern cone armies are no longer a mystery to anyone. The huge flow of resources geared toward neutralizing the popular combatants is a well-known fact: Public works to create jobs, discriminant distribution of some lands, increased construction of tourist complexes and their infrastructure, increased public sector employment and the like. The "Argentinization" of repression can no longer be concealed either: Mass and selective assassinations increase every day in a systematic effort to physically eliminate the "internal enemy" and paralyze the masses through collective terror.

The problem for the Yankee strategists is that none of this works. The struggle continues diversifying and broadening. The revolutionary military organizations receive new combatants; the mass organizations grow every minute; the class bloc and class sectors comprising the active opposition are broadening and their agreement regarding a political project calling for national autonomy and structural reforms is strengthening. Within the framework of the escalation that foresees a /flexible/ strategic /reaction/ in the face of conflicts and wars, it would seem that the United States is being left with no other alternative than seizure by its own military force. It has trained, available contingents near at hand for this purpose. The /rapid deployment force/ with its 65,000 men that can be airborne and the disjointed forces stationed in the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida are pieces on the chessboard of the U.S. /Joint Chiefs of Staff/ that can be moved in less than 10 hours to the mere 20,000 km square of "Tom Thumb's" territory.

There are some structural tendencies pointing to the U.S. need to intervene. As of now, U.S. investment in and trade with El Salvador are much greater than they were with Nicaragua. From a geopolitical standpoint, it is very

difficult for them to tolerate another "hostile" government in Central America. From the standpoint of its own domestic situation, the U.S. society's movement to the right, connected to the economic crisis, tends to favor shows of force in defense of what is presented as a threat to the "national security." President Carter cannot be outdistanced in this by neoconservative Ronald Reagan.

But there are also conflicting tendencies. Intercapitalist contradictions are intensified and the trilateral associates seem increasingly less inclined to accompany the United States in its adventures, particularly in countries where the European and Asian members of the club of big ones have little to lose. Although Panama and Mexico are still neutral and there is no consensus to intervene on behalf of the democratic struggle among the Andean Pact countries, as they mildly did in the case of Nicaragua, it is very doubtful that they will maintain their stand this time if it turns out to be a new Santo Domingo. [Presumably refers to the Dominican Republic]

There is also a military problem to resolve. What to uncouth civilian politicians may look like a stroll (something like placing four infantry soldiers on each square kilometer of Salvadoran territory), is not seen in this manner by the Pentagon strategists. They know that defense operations have priority over offensive ones, they know about the danger of a regional or even a world escalation of a war initially focused on a single country; they know about the role of the moral factor in wars; they know there is no victory if a people refuses to stop fighting, and that in this case victory is synonymous to the construction of an impossible-to-achieve stable political regime of the majority. In short, they know that new Vietnams are always possible regardless of the scenario of events. Nonetheless, it is necessary to remember that the U.S. military's tendency to overestimate its real capacity is already proverbial, as is its subjection to the decisions of civilian politicians, who every day become more "hawkish."

The balance shows a great number of possibilities that U.S. troops might be landed in Salvadoran soil. In order to prevent such a development and in order for the United States to be defeated once again should it occur, the Salvadoran people and their vanguards are efficiently, courageously and boldly doing their very difficult part. It is now the turn of Latin America's and the world's democratic forces to do their share: to erect a wall of active and combative solidarity that will make Americans understand the price they will have to pay if they militarily intervene in a national liberation process will be higher than if the Salvadoran revolution triumphs.

That is today's task.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

PROTEST OF NEW ATTACK ON EMBASSY IN HONDURAS

PA251610 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Machinegun bullets were fired last night into the back of the Nicaraguan Embassy building in Tegucigalpa. Furthermore, individuals linked to former Somozist National Guardsmen have been threatening our ambassador, Jose Leon Talavera, and our other diplomatic personnel there with death.

This situation has led our Foreign Ministry to file another protest note with the Honduran military regime. This was delivered to Honduran Ambassador Roberto Suazo Tome this morning. The Honduran Government is also being asked about the fact that so far the cards insuring the diplomatic immunity of the Sandinist Revolutionary Government's personnel have not been delivered. This is very suspicious.

Ambassador Talavera has told the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry that although two armed guards are watching over our embassy, harassment and threats continue, contrary to the Honduran Government's stated intention of providing the utmost security for our representatives. Everything seems to indicate that the efficiency shown by Honduran investigations officials in other cases has failed in this case because they have not been able to stop the counterrevolutionaries, who are easily working there, and this logically could further damage relations between our two governments.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

PSN LAUDS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL REJECTION OF MDN

PA141451 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The International Social Democrats have rejected the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] because it is nothing but a businessmen's party. This rejection of the MDN signifies support for the Nicaraguan revolution. The workers' assemblies of commitments are impressive mass events which reflect the popular character of the revolution. The State Council leaders' meeting with the people should be repeated. Through them, the people can bring up their problems and concerns. All of the aforementioned views were expressed by Luis Sanchez, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Nicaragua, in an interview with newswoman (Marlith) Rojas today:

[Begin recording] [Question] Can you comment on the Socialist International's rejection of the MDN?

[Answer] Yes, we have learned that the Socialist International has rejected the MDN's request to be affiliated to that International Social Democratic Organization. In truth, we could not expect any other decision by the Socialist International because the MDN is a truly capitalist and businessmen's political organization with reactionary roots even though its leaders try to use socialist phraseology. It is a businessmen's party, a capitalist party. It does not fit into an organization like the Socialist International whose roots go back to the dawn of the international workers movement.

This decision is very important because it means that the Socialist International, just like other large international organizations, is maintaining its full support of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and has rejected all the maneuvers, tricks and distortions that the MDN-style organizations carry out against our revolutionary tasks and process in order to confuse our people, to distract the international public and weaken the movement of international solidarity with the Nicaraguan Sandinist people's revolution. [End recording]

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

**MINISTER BORGE WARNS AGAINST BREAKING LAWS**

PA172209 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Interior Ministry Communique--date not specified; read by announcer]

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of our liberation and the festivities, it must be pointed out that gambling, white slavery, drug trafficking and all other activities that go against human dignity have been forever banned throughout the national territory by the Sandinist National Liberation Front in an attempt to forge a new man in a free Nicaragua.

Article 3 of paragraph 9 of decree No. 3 dated 20 July 1979, which is currently in effect, establishes a 1 to 4-year prison term for anyone committing the abovementioned crimes.

The Ministry of the Interior therefore appeals to the people of Nicaragua to refrain from all practices that are not in line with the Sandinist and Christian spirit we are trying to forge.

Free fatherland or death.

[Signed] Tomas Borge Martinez, minister of the interior.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

INTERIOR MINISTER'S SPEECH IN MATAGALPA

FL240244 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Reply by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge to Visiting Cuban President Fidel Castro's Remarks in Matagalpa, Nicaragua—Recorded]

[Text] Very dear brother Commander Fidel Castro. [Applause, shouts of "Fidel, Fidel"] Heroic people of Matagalpa. There was a mistake of sorts. I was supposed to speak first to tell you a little about Fidel's arrival. Not to introduce him, because Fidel does not need any introduction. [Applause] I was simply going to tell you, speak to you about the significance of Companero Fidel's visit. [Words indistinct] revolutionary act that is international solidarity. [Applause] [Words indistinct] talk, no country will have to be beholden to us for anything. In front of Fidel and his people, we pledge to be as solidary with the peoples of Latin America as Cuba was (?with us). [Applause, shouts of "Long live proletarian internationalism," "As Nicaragua overcame, El Salvador will overcome"]

There are many people who are bothered by the fact that we confess our affection and our respect for Cuba. It galls many people. [Laughter] But we want to (?say) here that whatever applies to Cuba, applies to Nicaragua. [Applause and shouts of "Cuba and Nicaragua, united shall win"] Cuba's friends are Nicaragua's friends. Cuba's enemies are Nicaragua's enemies. [Applause, shouts of "Cuba and Nicaragua, united shall win"] We tell Fidel that with the coming celebration of 26 July, a date that commemorates the assault on the Moncada barracks in Cuba, the people of Matagalpa, and, of course, the people of Nicaragua, send fraternal greetings to the heroic people of Cuba. [Applause]

Here as there, we have been consistent and we always will continue to be, with our battle cry: Free fatherland! [Shouts of "Or die"] Fatherland or death! (Recording Cut Off)

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

**ROBETO DENOUNCES TOTALITARIAN TREND IN NICARAGUA**

PA211952 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose--Alfonso Robelo, former member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, charged in this capital that there are indications that attempts are being made to establish a totalitarian regime in Nicaragua.

During a televised interview, the 41-year-old Nicaraguan engineer talked especially about the concentration of power in the hands of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. He said that if the present situation continues his country may well fall under a totalitarian dictatorship. At the same time, he denounced the great influence exerted by Cuba over Nicaragua.

He added that the army, which according to plans was to be national and apolitical, is directly dependent on the FSLN. In addition, there are already more soldiers in it than the number Somoza had.

He asserted that the people's militias, which are already being formed, will further increase the number of armed personnel in his nation.

Robelo, secretary general of the Social Democratic Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, listed innumerable actions by the revolutionary government which he feels are inadvisable.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

PAPER PRAISES 'FACING THE PEOPLE' PROGRAM

PA201751 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Facing the People"]

[Text] Although it has been used twice to attack LA PRENSA violently and unfairly, we do not hesitate to admit that the new means of contact and direct dialogue between the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction (and its ministers) and citizens from different districts, which is known as "Facing the People" is a magnificent democratic instrument, the equivalent of free journalism, which also contributes to the humanization of power and the people's participation in the government.

Anything contributing to a free dialogue or to those in power listening to opinions, complaints, criticism and personal views is favorable to the act of governing, because they must face, not an abstract mass, but live persons, who, with their problems, are truly part of the revolutionary process.

Let us hope that all minor obstacles created by sectarianism, ideological suspiciousness and propaganda pressures, will disappear in time and that with the practice of sincerity, questions and answers will truly reflect the people and government's actual situation.

"To be sincere is to be powerful," the champion of culture used to say. This original and democratic form of dialogue carried out by our revolution among many of its worthy actions, should be aimed at making of truth its most powerful tool.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

NEWSMEN HOLD 'MEETING OF COMMITMENT' TO REVOLUTION

PA192149 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 14 Jul 80 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] Over 250 information workers affiliated with the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists (UPN) marched from the former "Newsmens House" to Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Square in the destroyed section of Managua, where they held a meeting of revolutionary commitment and pledged in a single voice to wage a harsh battle against the misinformation and lies that reactionary groups, both internal and external, are spreading against the Sandinist revolution.

With the slogans "revolution is freedom of expression," "the information workers are with the people in their struggles for liberation," and others, journalists from all the information media except one local one were present in this momentous act of commitment to the people.

UPN Secretary General Companero Danilo Aguirre said that today more than ever the information workers' commitment was one of class identity, of identification with the working class and therefore with the revolution and its conquests on behalf of the people.

He reminded certain individuals who daily conspire against the revolution that the UPN was not born after 19 July, but rather in the thick of the struggle for liberation and for this reason it has heroes and martyrs. The UPN therefore encompasses almost all the press and the few remaining journalists--and it is really a few, who should not call themselves Nicaraguans--cannot participate in this sacred commitment of identification with the working class. "This class commitment must be maintained and deepened to consolidate the revolution," he said.

In another part of his speech, the UPN leader reminded information workers that they must always maintain constant solidarity with the brother people of El Salvador, who are being exterminated by the Christian socialist junta.

In his speech, Commander Carlos Nunez asked them to remember other newspaper workers (typesetters, and so forth) because along with journalists

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they have been the vanguard of the honest press in this country. He paid tribute to the memory of Arnoldo Real Espinal, a leader of the graphic workers, who was killed during a massacre in the Monsignor Lezcano neighborhood.

"Now at this meeting of commitment, official opposition journalism must be forgotten, because the only commitment to be made by the information workers is to confirm the news, study it and investigate it," he said.

"To be a newsman now requires more study and members of the press should not keep to the old traditionalist molds of sensationalist or speculative news," Nunez said.

True newsmen now should have integrity and not think of competition to build their own images. Above all, the newsmen today should think about his organization, improve himself every day and train himself in order to strengthen criticism [as published], and on the other hand educate our people by showing them the conquests that have been achieved and at the same time showing them the errors in this revolutionary process.

"We are now forging the new man with a new conduct, with new ethics in order that our country can be proud of new values based on experience."

The meeting was attended by several foreign newsmen in Nicaragua to cover the 19 July events.

Three Radio Havana correspondents who were present at Pedro J. Chamorro Square were applauded. They were Fernando Oporta, Orlando Castellanos and Julio Batista.

CSO: 3010

COLUMNIST ANALYZES OBJECTIVE OF CRITICISM

PA200044 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Mario Alfaro Alvarado: "Criticism Is a Democratic Practice"]

(Excerpts) Much has been said recently about criticism, not just plain criticism but either positive, negative, constructive or destructive criticism.

Criticism has two aspects or conceptual contents--one we could call academic and the other common or current. The first deals with literary or art criticism. According to its definition, criticism "is the art of judging the virtues, truth and beauty of things."

The second meaning falls into any of the interpretations we find in the dictionary: "The censuring of a person's actions," "Views on a given subject" and lastly a gossip.

Criticism, whether positive, negative, constructive or destructive, is a subjective opinion. Whenever the people criticize a government, they do so expecting the government to correct its mistakes or whatever is wrong in the administration. However, rulers are of the opinion, and here lies their mistake, that the people must patiently accept and not even criticize whatever they feel like doing.

In politics good intentions are not enough. Politics is the art of doing what is right at the right time and in the right place. In politics you have to deal with facts and not with suppositions. A nation in need of solutions cannot give excuses. The people expect solutions and are disappointed if they do not get them. That is why they criticize whatever they think is wrong, incorrect and out of place.

The difference between a democratic and a totalitarian regime is that democracy is not afraid to be criticized and accepts it as one of the many challenges of the difficult art of governing. On the other hand, totalitarian governments see criticism as their worst enemy, and this is so because totalitarianism does not permit freedom of expression and you cannot have criticism without freedom of expression.

A government that more or less fulfills its promises need not be afraid of criticism. On the contrary, criticism can be of a great help to a government in making amendments to programs and correcting mistakes.

The positive side of criticism is that it can contribute to improving things if there is good will to do so. When criticism is not aimed at improving what is bad, that type of criticism will inevitably collapse because it has no foundation; it is not based on facts.

Criticism must deal with facts so it can have convincing power and encourage healthy change. If this is the case there is no need to call it constructive or positive. On the other hand criticism based on lies is not negative nor destructive; it is simply a lie.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

**EDITORIAL WARNS OF EXCESSES IN CRIME PREVENTION**

PAL11507 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 3 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The 19 July Operation"]

[Text] There are serious problems in Nicaragua at present that the revolutionary government needs to face with the proper remedies in order to wisely reconcile the energy and resolution of the authorities with the socioeconomic reality of a people who have been subjected for so many years to the most cruel neglect and the most abject underestimation of human dignity.

The legitimate orders emanating from the top structures of the state, and the power obviously needed to enforce them, should be kept within the necessary limits to prevent the enforcement of the law from generating high rates of discontent because of the intrinsic evils that this discontent may involve as regards maintaining that legitimacy and because the reactionary forces are ready to pounce on any truly controversial action by the revolution.

In past editorials, we commented on the midnight arrests with a showy military apparatus and the trauma this involves for children because they will be forced to compare this with a relatively recent past and a childish mind would be unable to see any distinctions.

We have insisted and we continue to insist that no effort or expense should be spared to make [publication of] the location of prisoners and their corresponding legal status more viable.

These problems are diminishing with every day that passes in the advance of the revolutionary process, but they have not yet been totally resolved.

Today we are referring to the large-scale arrests following the occupation of entire neighborhoods which took place early on Monday morning.

We all know what occurred on 19 July 1979 with the weapons left by the genocidal national guard and the manner in which these weapons were distributed.

We all know of the commitment to violence which the revolutionary struggle generated in many youths, who were not trained to channel and temper this violence with the necessary ideological framework and who, after the war, were unable to accept in their minds that this method had been eliminated and that we were faced with a different and much more difficult task.

Similarly, no one is unaware that the corps of revolutionary authority were infiltrated by such persons and others who, being versed in common crime and in Somosism, simply changed their clothing.

It has been an arduous task for the revolution to purge its ranks, in view of the number of cadres who fell in the bloody struggle and the small number of truly organized fighters in Sandinism.

The subsequent grab for power, the revolutionary disguises adopted by a large number of criminals, the use of weapons of war for their criminal actions, all made it necessary for there to be a vigorous response in those pockets in which those evils were detected.

Our slum areas are prominent examples of this.

However, one must not forget the causes of their isolation, the revolutionary need to consider their origins and the manner of redeeming them.

The honest citizen must be protected. The revolution must be protected. But it is necessary to take care to see that this immediate protection does not have counterproductive results in the long term.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

DEATH OF POLICEMEN STRESSED AS REASON FOR NOT DISARMING

PA251729 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Commentary: "Taking the Mantle Off Master Fabio"]

[Text] Fifty-two policemen have died since the Sandinist Police Force was established. Some of them died in tragic accidents while on duty and others were killed by common criminals or counterrevolutionaries.

This figure, disclosed yesterday by Managua Police Chief Enrique Smith, gives us a good idea of the amount of work that must be done to fight both these kinds of antisocials and raise the technical and political level of the compañeros who serve the people and of how much more surveillance is necessary to uncover the persons responsible for these crimes against the new social order.

As Smith pointed out, very little is said about these crimes against the uniformed children of Nicaragua. The media is more interested in reporting incidents in which policemen are sometimes involved than in reporting their successful encounters with attackers, paid assassins and narcotics traffickers.

Sometimes the media has nothing to say about the heroic, silent and mostly misunderstood struggle of these men. That is why we think it is necessary to stress the large number of policemen killed--52 in all, 3 very recently--in order to comprehend fully the scope of the daily work of our compañero policemen, most of whom clearly reveal in their simple ways and physical appearance their humble origin and their proletarian roots.

Criminals point guns at them. They are ambushed by narcotics traffickers and enemies of the revolution.

We hope this will help Don Fabio Galea Mantilla, who often writes about a variety of topics in our political life, understand that weapons, no matter how ugly, are tools for fighting crime of one type or another.

It is not that we revolutionaries in Nicaragua are militarily inclined, as was the case of Manuel (Arturo Huerta), the good friend of the creator of Pancho Madrigal. Armed enemies crouch in the shadows to fire on militiamen and police, on workers and on literacy teachers.

The day will come when imperialism has disappeared, when the arms race has been brought under control, counterrevolutionaries have been extinguished and the class struggle has moderated. On this day we will quickly junk the weapons we are now holding in legitimate defense of our conquests.

What the LA PRENSA writer wants is for us to do exactly what domestic counterrevolution and imperialism want us to do: Disarm ourselves and have the commanders of the revolution go around unescorted so the CIA can dispose of their lives easily.

May God keep us from the foolish and the stupid, states an old saying, to which we could add: No part of the wolf, not even a hair, no matter how cleverly he howls while hiding in sheep's clothing [Del lobo, ni un pelo aunque aulle astuto disfrazado de oveja].

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

**SANDINIST ARMY ESTABLISHES MILITARY RANKS**

PA160004 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The Sandinist People's Army announced today the creation of military ranks for officers. They are as follows: brigade commander, commander, deputy commander, captain, 1st lieutenant, lieutenant and deputy lieutenant. Humberto Ortega, defense minister and Sandinist People's Army commander in chief, established the military ranks, according to decree 429 of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The ranks were assigned according to outstanding participations during the war waged against the Somozist dictatorship, achievements following the revolutionary triumph and the participation in the formation, organization and consolidation of the People's Sandinist Army. Discipline and unselfishness in assigned tasks were also essential requirements to attain these officer ranks.

The appointments are as follows: 4 brigade commanders, Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, Eden Pastora Gomez, Julio Ramos Arguello and Leopoldo Rivas. Also appointed were 14 commanders, 4 deputy commanders, 24 captains, 42 1st lieutenants, 54 lieutenants and 57 deputy lieutenants. The aforementioned officers were decorated with a special insignia for each military rank.

Our workers and peasants were the first to win a military rank and we should follow their example, Humberto Ortega, army commander in chief said during the promotion ceremony of the Sandinist People's Army.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

FSLN ESTABLISHES 'CARLOS FONSECA' ORDER

PA182355 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The following is the decree issued to establish the national order of Carlos Fonseca. The order was established by the national directorate of Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

The national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, vanguard of the people's Sandinist revolution, considering:

That Carlos Fonseca was the first Nicaraguan to rescue the historic experience and the undying example of our general of free men and father of the people's anti-imperialist revolution, Augusto Cesar Sandino;

That Carlos Fonseca synthesizes the historic efforts of the humblest sectors of our country, established the FSLN, an organization which has consistently practiced the intrinsic values of Sandinism to become the vanguard of the Nicaraguan people in their long struggle to conquer national sovereignty and power for our land;

That Carlos Fonseca, commander in chief of the people's Sandinist revolution, constitutes the highest example for the Nicaraguan revolutionary [fighter] and insures in his historic, political and moral projection the purest values cultivated by Sandinism throughout the struggle, such as [word indistinct], mystique, unconditional commitment to the tasks, combativity and the spirit of sacrifice, qualities which characterized our founders and leaders who are today the basis for the education of our people and the future generations of our country;

Therefore the FSLN national directorate decrees:

1. The national order of Carlos Fonseca is hereby created as the highest distinction the FSLN will bestow on its militants who most distinguish themselves in revolutionary work and to the revolutionaries of other nations of the world who distinguish themselves in the struggle to attain the freedom of all mankind from the yoke of political, economic and military domination to which it may be subjected by the local and imperialist regimes.

2. Revolutionary commander Victor Tirado Lopez is hereby named trustee of the national order of Carlos Fonseca.
3. The FSLN national directorate is the sole organization authorized to bestow the national order of Carlos Fonseca.

Issued in Managua, 17 July 1980, on the 1st anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan people over dictatorship and imperialism.

Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino always.

Free fatherland or death.

CSD: JOL

NICARAGUA

JUNTA'S RAMIREZ ADDRESSES SOCIOLOGY CONGRESS

PA200340 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Jul 80 pp 3, 4

[Text] Government Junta member Companero Sergio Ramirez read the following document at the closing of the BLAS Real Espinales Central American Sociology Congress. We urge all our readers, and particularly the members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the mass organizations, to read and discuss it in order to enrich the political instruments of Sandinism in the ideological struggle against imperialist reaction.

When the ragtag guerrilla columns entered Managua on 19 July 1979 and the rifles of liberation rose in triumph in the hands of thousands of victorious combatants, two decades of struggle to the death had ended in our continent, two decades of doubt and discord, or theoretical recriminations and revolutionary vigils. History illuminated then the emergence of a new model and a new practice and the heroism and wisdom of a vanguard which had managed to fit the multiple elements needed to bring about the victorious circumstance of this new model, and through a popular war, break away from the rigid domination that had endured half a century of pressures and was now crumbling completely, leaving only the traces of its repressive and criminal, and finally genocidal, violence.

Nicaragua's people in arms triumphed in the insurrection and the Sandinist Front triumphed in the mobilization and organization of the masses and in the management of various social forces, thus proving the effectiveness of complex alliances and leading to the success of a war strategy and a political strategy. Sandinism was achieved in Nicaragua as a historic project of irreversible consequences, as a popular and anti-imperialist project that smashed the stagnant system of internal domination imposed by the weapons of U.S. intervention and forever cut the ties of an old and shameless dependence, archetype of submission and exploitation in Latin America.

The victorious Sandinist project is a historic project. As such, neither its nature nor its hegemony nor its outcome can be at stake because it did not come into being as a happenstance or by an accident of history. It is the result of an entire social dialectic that has deeply imbedded

roots in an ancient reality of oppression and exploitation, of brutal foreign occupation, of sale by installment of our sovereignty, of permanent serious risk to the nation itself and of impositions plotted by the imperial power that designed, armed and stabilized the predatory dynasty. Thus to explain Sandinism one must tell of a nation based on the popular forces that have historically defended it and insured its survival and final victory.

At the most crucial juncture of our history, when General Sandino decided to confront foreign occupation in 1927, a class option, which was the option of nationality, was also being defined. Sandinism then raised the flags of both anti-imperialism and of the struggle against the traitorous oligarchy as a consequence of the alignment of the social classes oppressed by armed intervention. The humble miners, artisans and workers assumed the task of nationalism while the liberal oligarchy, or the conservative one which were the same, complacently accepted the dismembering of our nation, weak and alienated, servile and obsequious in its role as a sad intermediary of the imperial power that organized its famous elections supervised by marines and administered its banks, railroads and customs posts. Sandinism assumed nationalism then and would assume it later, because the nation as both an idea and a reality was defended in war and survived thanks to the war. Popular hegemony was won forever in that liberating identity and sovereignty was strengthened as popular sovereignty.

The establishment after the Sandinist actions of 1927-33 of a model of domination in the form of a military dictatorship, which like the former traitorous oligarchies enjoyed its unrestricted submission to the imperial power, did not alter but rather intensified the fundamental contradiction that continued to be latent in our history: War continued to be waged through thick and thin by the same poor that make up the defending army of the national sovereignty of Nicaragua; the contradiction continued to be between people and dictatorship, between Sandinism and Somozaism, between the nation and imperialism, and it will not be resolved through the destruction and disappearance of the entire military and political apparatus that intervention itself had engendered.

The victorious Sandinist project, therefore, is a national project, a popular project that defines its hegemony by replacing the former power by means of the armed struggle. It is only in this manner that a way can be made for a new social project and that the political will for change based primarily on the interests of the big majorities that move to occupy their hegemonic place in history can be brought about. This process cannot be explained in any other way but from a popular standpoint.

Other dominant social forces, which at various stages of their growth found themselves in opposition to the dictatorship and which in the latter moments intensified their opposition, lost the historic opportunity of

turning themselves into alternative models in accordance with their own goals in achieving power. When the insurrectional struggle conducted by Sandinism entered its decisive phase, it was the same irreversible force of the masses which trapped the participation of those other dominant sectors in the effort to overthrow the dictatorship; but the liberation war was no longer their project and it was this fact which defined the nature, the quality and the opportunity to make the alliances needed for the victory.

This concept is important in defining the role of the alliances, the development of the revolutionary project that in this first year has been capable of bringing about fundamental changes in the inherited national situation and which has at its disposal the political will and the strategic capacity to expand these alterations and consolidate the social changes.

The economic interests of Somozaism were historically consolidated on the basis of a form of primitive accumulation that emerged in the 1940's through forced expropriations, illegal monopolies, fraud and extortion, and from there went to open participation in the capitalist dynamic created in the wake of the extension of the cotton crops and the opening of markets for the Central American integration project, again assuming in the latter years of the regime and after the 1972 earthquake, the nature of criminal accumulation that it had in the beginning.

The urgency with which both the Somoza family and their chorus of officials and ministers dedicated themselves to plundering the country's capital resources in order to transfer them to bank accounts abroad and rob every possibility of lucrative business in this last stage intensified the confrontation with other dominant sectors: primarily the financial, industrial and commercial sectors. These confrontations would have of necessity acquired a political nature but, because of their nature, the interests of Somozaism had already woven themselves into the warp of the country's entire economic system so that when it started out by decreeing the confiscation of those interests, the revolution tore up the entire fabric.

The Somozaist accumulation, qualitatively placed in the most strategic sectors of production and services, and the multiple diversity of its connecting threads to the entire economic system, converted the new revolutionary state's political decision to claim its appropriation as the axis of the social project into a simple surgical operation for immediate amputation. It did not take more than 3 months after victory day to expropriate and confiscate banks, savings and loans companies, financial institutions, insurance companies and the entire system for the foreign trade and domestic storage of traditional export products; to vigorously launch the agrarian reform of over 1.2 million manzanas of arable land and of a large part of the country's agricultural and live-stock infrastructure, including slaughterhouses and coffee plantations;

to nationalize the gold and silver mines then in the hands of foreign companies and to control the entire system for fishing and lumbering. With these actions natural resources were recovered as a substantial and indissoluble part of the Sandinist concept of sovereignty.

The position of Somoza's capital in the textile, chemical and agrochemical industries and in the industries for construction materials and metal works and its control of all air, maritime and land transport, interests that were also transferred to the area of peoples property, completed this lightning quick launching operation. The rapid strategy for the initial consolidation of peoples property and its qualitative nature helped us to define from the beginning not only the nature of the mixed economy project, but also, and as a consequence, the nature of future alliances.

The rapid drain of capital which the financial bourgeoisie made along with the accomplices and supporters of Somoza during the 2 years prior to the triumph, the increasing difficulties in the balance of payments and the critical decrease in productivity as a result of the war provoked--under pressure from the IMF--the devaluation of the currency which Somoza ordered in April 1979, a few months before his fall. This devaluation destroyed the financial system so that when it was nationalized the revolutionary state received only the unburied bodies of some 20 institutions whose portfolios were committed to destroyed and unproductive enterprises. These institutions had large commitments in dollars which had to be converted at devalued rates. Nevertheless the revolution was not viewing the nationalization of banks as a mere measure of financial health but as a strategic act of political advance. Control of the system meant that the Sandinist economic project would have in its hands all the national savings capacity and the power to direct all the country's financial resources toward the objectives of the project of transformation being undertaken under a planned economy system.

The expropriation of the banks also meant the beheading of the plutocratic financial sector which had always been the rearguard of Somoza's capital and which was its most qualified and concealed accomplice. The revolution thus cut off another pole of alternate power whose economic recovery would have meant its political recovery and its return from exile which most of its prominent leaders had voluntarily taken shortly before the triumph.

The Peoples Property Area (APP) was consolidated with a sum of appropriations but more than anything with a sum of strategic possibilities. Since the beginning it defined the nature of the people's hegemony in all areas of the process. It prepared us to face our definition of a mixed economy conceived from the revolutionary perspective not as a whole composed of two harmonious and equal halves subject to their own possibilities and their own growth and independent accumulation in free competition. On the contrary, we are aiming for a system of mixed economy in which the strategic people's sector will continue to define its hegemony in terms of all the social dynamics imposed by the revolution and

in terms of a process of future economic accumulation which will place the maximum possibilities of reproduction on the side of the APP.

The historic possibility of the stagnation of state production and accumulation can no longer take place in terms of all the social dynamics because the overall project has hegemony. On the contrary, a license for the accumulation and production of the other sector, which with the triumph of the Sandinist arms lost the historic possibility of being hegemonic, would mean the involution of the process and the gradual return to a traditional system which has already been defeated.

Therefore there is no attempt here to restrain, within the strategy of the revolutionary project, the participation of the private sectors in production since the national reconstruction, in the face of a restricted and destroyed economy demands urgent elements of reactivation. It is a historic selection that the revolutionary process has made as a result of the radical substitution of all the apparatus of traditional power, which even though it represented a model of repressive military dictatorship, it also represented, in social terms, the possibility of defending alternatives of power different from those of the dictatorship but of the same class nature, even when this alternate project would have been one with a democratic bourgeois character.

The last months of the struggle found us in the political front of the war fiercely defending the triumph of this final option: A popular army, a popular revolutionary state capable of assuming the political project of changes in revolutionary terms. This option confronted the option favored by the dominant sectors in conflict with Somozism and by the U.S. diplomatic apparatus since the time of the mediation in October 1978: to wash the bloody hands of the national guard, polish it up to serve as the last instrument of protection of a new option of the system of domination, and an institutional coexistence with "decent" sectors of the Somozist liberal party. In this way, there was an attempt to defraud, castrate and hinder the popular project and leave unresolved the historic contradiction between the nation and imperialism.

Therefore the political alliances underpinning the unity that the Sandinists are promoting through the open participation of the most varied sectors respond to a hegemonic reality not only because the revolutionary vanguard is guiding the process politically but basically because the hegemony of the entire historic project has been spelled out in terms of a choice of forces and a definitive positioning of forces which is irreversible in political terms and mainly in historic terms, and in terms of the consolidation and development of an economic design which is also hegemonic in terms of the people. The future of the project, bearing in mind the political determination behind it and the nature of the social forces supporting it, will depend on the circumstances and the immediate geopolitical situation with its accompanying tensions and calms and, in the final analysis, on the world balance of forces even though that need not be mentioned.

Therefore, it is not a road we will take without future pain, the definitive victory of the people's weapons displaced the other options which have lost their opportunity to be alternatives to the military dictatorship but that does not mean that the struggle has ended or that we are no longer facing a permanent challenge to Sandinist power which is popular power.

Aside from certain skirmishes and so far thwarted attempts to organize armed counterrevolution, right now the struggle is being waged mostly in ideological terms. The principal way of carrying out this struggle is to try to destabilize the process politically by asking the revolutionary leadership for a speedy return to the old type of institutional normality, forgetting all the dynamic and necessarily abnormal factors involved in a revolutionary process which in less than a year has changed the country's entire social tradition.

Since the latent problem is that we might become the victims of all these calamities and that the Nicaraguan people who love freedom so much might lose it because we do not know how to build an original model, the ideological wise men of the counterrevolution paternally counsel us to be original in the process, to carry out socialism without sacrificing the freedom of man, but only ontologically. For them it would naturally not be a matter of choosing a model of social realization incubated in history, a history which, as ours, is only beginning to emerge from the night of pain and misery, neglect and outrage; it is not a matter that Nicaragua stop being a nation of poor and ragged, hungry and without land or roof, unemployed and neglected who search for food in garbage cans, a country without hospitals and only a few schools. In the country of the wise they have only one false humanistic concept where abstract freedom should prevail over social reality; that is, the freedom of a few who have frankly experienced a restriction of their previous concrete freedom, never abstract, or mercilessly exploiting those who never had the freedom to choose.

The national quality of this revolution, its Nicaraguan character is not in the balance, as the counterrevolution contends by demonstrating to us the risks of copying models. Our revolution is national because it is Sandinist and Sandinism historically means a popular hegemony. If the revolution as a result of its consequences in changing the social reality repeats structural changes of other revolutionary processes, it is simply because it solves a dialectic contradiction due to our country's poverty, destroys or overcomes unjust structures and moves toward true independence. This structural nature is common to many neglected countries which have found the path of their liberation, are now searching for it, and will unfailingly find it by the force of arms, if the force of arms is justified and supported by the truth.

Our revolution will create its own model, thinking in terms of our own historic reality, in terms of the factors of our own social condition, of the vigor of the situation, but this model will never have the

originality the reaction seems to be demanding of us that would change its popular nature so that it will resemble no other, change the spectre of the alliances to weaken the hegemony of the popular classes of the revolution or stop deepening its accomplishments and freezing at a certain point of agreeable equilibrium to those interests the structural changes of a society which is in a dynamic process of change such as ours.

This is what irritate our enemies: We insist on the fact that this revolution is irreversible and that there is no possibility of returning to the past. It is irreversible because the masses have taken their place in history, the poor and the humble have awakened and they are learning how to make history and not to take risks, those risks which have cost so much in other circumstances and in other parts of Latin America, not to risk what is reversible, which unfailingly is the opposite of the irreversible. They have the arms with which they established their Sandinist option, with which they conquered their Sandinist project, and those arms will serve to defend the reason and justice which are also on our side.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

BRIEFS

CASTRO MEETS RELIGIOUS REPRESENTATIVES--In Nicaragua, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro reiterated an earlier proposition on the need for a strategic alliance between Marxists, Leninists and Christians in support of the peoples' struggle for peace and social justice. Prior to his return to Cuba yesterday, Fidel held talks with a large group of Christians from various Nicaraguan churches who had requested the opportunity to meet with him. During the meeting Fidel stressed the great problems of education, health and general development being faced by underdeveloped countries and, especially, in Latin America. The highest leader of the Cuban revolution said that to face up to this great challenge and liquidate the secular backwardness in which many Latin American peoples live constitute a gigantic task requiring the combined efforts of all willing men. His demand to unite in the battle for the people's benefit grows out precisely from that conviction, and he carefully stresses that it is not a matter of a simple coincidence in temporary tactics but a profound strategic alliance. [Text] [FL261151 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 Jul 80]

JUNTA HOSTS RECEPTION--Nicaragua's Government Junta of National Reconstruction has hosted a reception in Managua in honor of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the occasion of his official visit to that Central American country. Among those attending the reception were commander of the revolution Daniel Ortega, Moises Hassan, Arturo Cruz and Sergio Ramirez, all members of the Government Junta. Others present were Sandinist National Front Directorate members commander of the revolution Humberto Ortega, Tomas Borge, Luis Carrion and many guerrilla commanders and other high officers of the Sandinist People's Army. Fidel attended the reception accompanied by the rest of the members of the Cuban delegation and chatted with many of the guests, among them leaders of mass organizations and representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to Nicaragua. [Text] [FL251224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1106 GMT 25 Jul 80]

HUMAN RIGHTS IN JAIL--The National Reconstruction Government has expressed its interest that human rights be fully respected in free Nicaragua. In order to guarantee this, government officials have begun visiting the prisons to verify there the respect for these rights. Junta member Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas and human rights commissioner Dr Leonte Herdocia recently visited the "heroes and martyrs of Nueva Guinea" Rehabilitation Center, better known as the free zone. The two officials arrived at the penal center to observe the inmates' situation and sanitation, health and living conditions as well as to verify if the prison's internal rules are being fulfilled. The local and foreign newsmen who went along on the visit also heard the inmates talk about the good treatment they receive and the excellent conditions provided by the National Penitentiary System, in accordance with the possibilities of the revolution. [Excerpt] [PA191201 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Jul 80 p 14]

MDN LEADER DENIES STATEMENT--Juan Alvaro Munguia, member of the departmental committee of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] of Chinandega has informed Commander Daniel Ortega that Julio (Zelaya Rojas) is not a member of the MDN. It will be recalled that during a news conference Commander Ortega said that (Zelaya Rojas) had shot the labor inspector of Chinandega several times. Ortega said that (Zelaya Rojas) was a member of the MDN. The letter sent by Juan Alvaro Munguia to the member of the junta states: In order to avoid [words indistinct] that you wish to implicate the MDN, I hereby state that Julio (Zelaya Rojas) is not a member of our party and has never applied for membership. [Text] [PA142246 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jul 80]

MEXICO LENDS FIVE HELICOPTERS--The Mexican Government will temporarily lend five helicopters to Nicaragua to be used exclusively as a means of transportation in the literacy campaign, mainly on the Atlantic coast. The helicopters, which should have arrived today but could not make it because of a last-minute problem, will arrive on 13 July. [Text] [PA112013 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jul 80]

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Julio Zamora Batis, Mexico's new ambassador to Nicaragua, presented his credentials today before the revolutionary government. The presentation ceremony took place at the government house this afternoon. Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the government junta, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman and other officials and diplomats attended the ceremony. Ambassador Zamora Batis said that the Mexican people and government fervently expect the Sandinist peoples revolution to continue advancing successfully. Dr Cordova Rivas said that traditional ties of friendship link Mexico and Nicaragua and that our government wishes to improve these ties still further. Ambassador Zamora Batis has held similar posts in Uruguay and Peru. [Text] [PA180235 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jul 80]

CSO: 3010

PANAMA

**WRITER SAYS SPADAFORA TO JOIN SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS**

PA221553 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Latin American writers held a meeting yesterday in Managua. The Panamanian delegate reported that [Hugo] Spadafora will join the struggle in El Salvador.

Panamanian writer Rogelio Sinan confirmed his country's aid to the Nicaraguan revolution. It has resulted in problems, he said, adding that imperialism is against us. Sinan also announced that Panamanian internationalist fighters who struggled in Nicaragua have announced they are leaving for El Salvador to fight with the guerrillas.

[Begin Sinan recording] I would like to tell you something, but I am not authorized to do it, due to the fact that because we helped the Nicaraguan revolution, General Torrijos and also Panama are suffering the constant irritation of Yankee imperialism. Right now, El Charro Espino, a lieutenant of Hugo Spadafora, is in Nicaragua. He has brought soil from all Panamanian provinces in an urn that he is going to place at 1500 hours at the monument built by the Nicaraguans to the Panamanian heroes killed in this war. In addition, I wanted to announce that after having fought here, Hugo Spadafora told me, and he also publicly announced in Costa Rica, that he is joining the guerrillas in El Salvador.

[Applause] [End Sinan recording]

CSO: 3010

EDITORIAL SEES NICARAGUA LEANING TO CUBA

PA240231 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p A4

[Editorial: "Nicaragua's Future"]\*\* ..

[Text] Since Cuban President Fidel Castro's trip to Nicaragua--heading one of the largest delegations to the celebrations of the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolutionary--everyone is asking: What will Nicaragua's future be?

No one has ever denied that Cuba helped the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The aid and participation by nonsocialist countries was, however, more important, and above all, was given without expecting anything in return. Nevertheless, in the celebrations there was a complete absence of prominent international political figures who risked a great deal in the decisive moments of the armed struggle against the tyranny. Meanwhile we noted the presence of special missions from the communist bloc and of certain countries having very special links with Moscow, and which a year ago did nothing to help defeat Somoza.

When the first Junta of National Reconstruction was installed, the U.S. Government was widely criticized for not giving Nicaragua massive help immediately when it was most needed, because, among other things, it left the door open to the Cubans, who lost no time in taking control of the situation.

There is great concern in Central America and in the minds of all the heads of state on the continent and abroad, that Nicaragua will become one more satellite of the Soviet Union. The concern is justified, and it is now more possible than ever that this will happen.

What attitude should we adopt now? Should we just merely keep on worrying? Should we wait for the United States to invade Nicaragua? This would mean returning to eras which we thought belonged to the past. There is still time to prevent the worst from happening, but not if those who are in a position to help effectively remain with their arms folded, or worse still, if they conspire. It is, therefore, very important that we prevent Nicaragua from becoming a Cuban beachhead. We must also try to prevent U.S. intervention, which in the long run, would not be restricted to Nicaragua, but would have repercussions in the whole area.

CSO: 3010

PANAMA

POLITICAL INTERFERENCE SEEN IN BANANA STRIKE

PA201.05 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 20 Jul 80 pp 1, A-10

[Article by Emilio Sinclair]

[Excerpts] Changuinola, Panama--(Special to the STAR AND HERALD)--Political interference in the activities of private enterprises here has been blamed for the threatened bankruptcy of six independent banana companies and loss of jobs to some 480 workers. Also threatened, according to the report, is destruction of 800 hectares of banana plants.

Meanwhile the situation has grown more critical for an area some 200 miles away in Aguadulce, Labor Minister Odén Ortega, said.

The minister declared that the stand of the national government is to create a feeling of social justice and equality between the worker and owners, which will avoid a confrontation which could injure the national development.

After 67 days of the strike by workers on Changuinola banana farms, the general consensus by all concerned is that politics should not be allowed to interfere with the operations of private businesses.

Those concerned have said that the person responsible for the political interference is Ernesto Pitti Guerra, a candidate for legislator who is deeply entrenched in activities of the Panama's Peoples Party, which consists of communists.

Several workers have told reporters of this newspaper that they are willing to return to work but are afraid that reprisals will be taken against them if they do. They also said that the labor union of which they are members, has refused to assist workers who wish to return to work.

Last Thursday the Independent Banana Workers Union which represents the striking workers called a general assembly and, according to reports of the 480 strikers, only about 40 attended the assembly. The union's secretary-general, Basilio Santamaría, was not in Changuinola on Thursday,

and the spokesman for the striking workers is Ernesto Pitti Guerra, the union's secretary of defense, the same who is charged by the workers with being responsible for political interference.

Changuinola's labor judge Jose A. Miranda, said that he is not in position presently to declare whether the strike is legal. He declared that the union has declared certain articles of the labor code as unconstitutional, and this charge has first to be considered by the Supreme Court.

Employees who are members of the Chiriqui Land Co. Union have not taken part in the strike. This union has a membership of 6,000 and is considered the most powerful. Others are affiliated with the Atlantic Banana Corporation (COBANA). This last is a government-owned business, and although affiliated with the striking workers, have not participated in the stoppage.

Robert Livingston, press and propaganda secretary of the Chiriqui Land Co. Union, has stated, "We are not politicking with the salaries of the workers, so we didn't join the strike."

CSO: 3010

SEMINAR ON SALE OF PANAMIAN GOODS TO CANAL AREA PRAISED

PA281713 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 27 Jul 80 p A-4

[Editorial: "Panamanian Products in the Canal Area"]

[Text] During the entire phase of the negotiations with the United States, the Panamanian group always kept the economic topic in mind, despite the fact that they did not want to discuss it without resolving other issues first, because our people's goal through several generations did not consist solely of obtaining more money from the U.S. Government.

But the subject was discussed in due time and although as a result of this, Panama's participation by way of tolls represents large sums of money for our economy, the treaties also establish certain clauses representing indirect benefits. These must not only be honored by the other party, but fully taken advantage of by our local businessmen.

This is why we are extremely pleased with the recently inaugurated "Seminar on the Sale of Products Manufactured in Panama to the Canal Area," an event attended by Ambassador Ambler Moss, Minister Arturo Melo, Panamanian Industrialists Union President Vicente Pascual and Chief of the Southern Command, Gen Wallace Nutting, among others.

As the Washington Government's representative indicated, "The idea is to fulfill treaty stipulations on the purchase of supplies and goods for the area's civilian and military installations, giving preference to those obtainable in Panama, on the basis of demand and the comparability of their quality and price to those obtainable from other sources."

For their part, the commerce and industries minister said he is sure Panamanian industrialists "will respond to this challenge positively" and Pascual voiced his satisfaction because "it encourages our industrialists to be more productive to fulfill this very national commitment."

Doubtless, this is a true challenge, but a magnificent opportunity as well. For years, Panamanian businessmen reasonably deplored the fact that a greater volume of national products was not being acquired in the former Canal Zone. The Zonian authorities always argued then about the

quality of the products offered. It is necessary to bear in mind that, regardless of what the treaties say, the matter of quality is once again present, although it is only natural that it should be that way. In any event, we are sure that our businessmen will not only accept the challenge--which also satisfies an old aspiration--but will also prove, through the quality of their products, the injustice that was being committed against our country in this connection, as in so many others.

CSO: 3010

CANAL COMMISSION ON LANDS, WATERS INSTALLED

PA201446 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Panamanian-U.S. Coordinating Commission for implementation of Article 3 of the Panama Canal Treaty on the use of lands and waters within the Canal area was formally installed this morning after a 10-month delay.

The Commission--described as the communication channel between the governments of Panama and the United States on Canal matters--is made up of one Panamanian and one U.S. citizen. Here is the report:

[Begin recording] The Panamanian-U.S. Coordinating Commission, established in the treaty for the implementation of Article three concerning the use of lands and waters in the Panama Canal area, was installed this morning, 10 months late in relation to the date on which the treaties went into effect.

The ceremony was held at the offices of the Panamanian Executive Directorate for Treaty Affairs at noon today. It was attended by government officials of the Foreign Ministry and the presidency at the deputy minister level. The United States was represented by the U.S. ambassador who accompanied Dennis P. McAuliffe, Canal Commission administrator. Fernando Manfredo, the top Panamanian official in the Canal Commission since the Canal treaties went into effect, also attended the ceremony to install the Coordinating Commission. This is one of the five entities created by the Torrijos-Carter treaties which have an equal number of Panamanian and U.S. members.

Tomas Paredes, chief of the Panamanian Executive Directorate for Treaty Affairs, described the Commission as a channel of communication and information between the governments of Panama and the United States to implement the letter and spirit of the treaties.

Gerard J. Welch and Jose Barrios, U.S. and Panamanian representatives in the Coordinating Commission, respectively, spoke at the event.

Welch described as completely natural and practical the precautionary measures established in the Canal treaties with the clear understanding that not all problems can be dodged everytime they appear. Speaking in English, Welch said that this is the opportunity for all involved in the administration and operation of the Canal to rededicate themselves to cooperative efforts to insure the success of the new association.

In his brief speech, Jose Barrios confirmed he would tend to any matter that might arise while implementing in the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

[Begin Barrios recording] I am convinced that this is the adequate means for elucidating matters entrusted to us in detail in the agreement for Article 3 of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. [End recording]

Both members of the Coordinating Commission mentioned the spirit of cooperation of the two governments.

For his part, the top U.S. official at the ceremony, U.S. Ambassador Ambler Moss, described the Commission as part of the essential structure of what he described as our association--that between the United States and Panama--in the operation of the Panama Canal.

Later on, his Panamanian counterpart represented by Jorge Arosemena, deputy presidency minister, responded to Ambassador Moss' statements by saying the Panamanians hope that this Commission and its work will render favorable results for the Panama Canal and its users.

Arosemena stressed that: [Begin Arosemena recording] I believe that because of the quality of the Commission members and the spirit of the treaties which must inspire all the members, we can expect that any difficulties that might arise will be solved the best manner for the benefit of the Canal operation, our country and the rest of the Canal users. [End recording]

CSO: 3010

MANFREDO DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF COORDINATING COMMISSION

PA201447 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] After the ceremony to install the Coordinating Commission for the use of lands and waters, Fernando Manfredo, the top and most important Panamanian official within the Canal Commission since the treaties went into effect, made statements to this station on the importance of today's event.

[Begin recording] [Manfredo] This is an organization for continual negotiations regarding the treaties. It is the best protection that any person, who feels effected by the treaty implementation or any incorrect application of its clauses, has. It is there bilateral matters should be discussed. It is an intermediate step below diplomatic channels for solving problems.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Panama has pointed out on various occasions its differences with the United States concerning the interpretation of the letter and spirit of the Canal treaties. How and to what extent does this Commission contribute to solving the problems and differences mentioned by the Panamanian Government?

[Answer] The two countries will first seek agreement concerning problems in the interpretation of the treaties here. If something is not working right because the interpretations of the two countries do not correspond, then it will be discussed here at the bilateral level. This Commission does not have decisionmaking powers but it can reach agreements. These agreements will be issued as resolutions and they become a commitment of the two parties. If no agreement is reached then the diplomatic channels will be sought.

[Question] What do you think will be the main task of this Commission?

[Answer] First the rules of the game must be established. That is, how the Commission will work in order to achieve the greatest efficiency possible.

[Question] This means that there is no agreement yet on how it will work?

[Answer] There is a draft regulation that is being reviewed and it should be ready within the next few days. [End recording]

PANAMA

BRIEFS

UNIONS NOT CONSULTED--Saturnin G. Mauge, secretary general of the Panama Canal Commission Labor Union Local 900, said yesterday that the Canal Commission Joint Directorate has the obligation to consult with labor leaders on matters dealing with salary scales and other personnel matters which it intends to impose on its workers. Mauge said the Commission has not consulted the labor unions in regards to pay scales. "However," Mauge said, "the U.S. agencies have announced their salary program to the year 2000. This program is not acceptable to Local 900." Mauge said that the board will meet in Panama in the near future. "We learned of this indirectly since the gentlemen of the Commission have not had the courtesy to inform us officially of their plans for salaries and personnel regulations," Mauge concluded. [Text] [PA192238 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 18 Jul 80 p 56]

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